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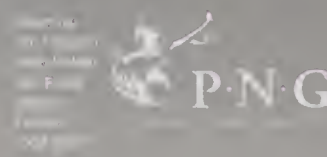
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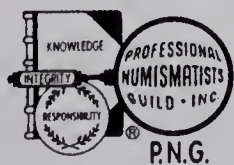
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Baltic States, City of Riga. Auction 135
Under Sweden. Charles X. Gustav, 1654-1660. 5 ducats "1645" (1654).
Estimate: € 15,000. Price realized: € 70,000.



Russian Empire. Auction 135
Alexander I., 1801-1825. Gold medal of 48 ducats, 1814, by tsarina M. Feodorovna for Alexander I. Estimate: € 30,000. Price realized: € 220,000.



1,5:1



Italy, Sicily. Auction 138
Federico II., 1197-1250. Augustalis after 1231, Messina.
Estimate: € 10,000. Price realized: € 26,000.

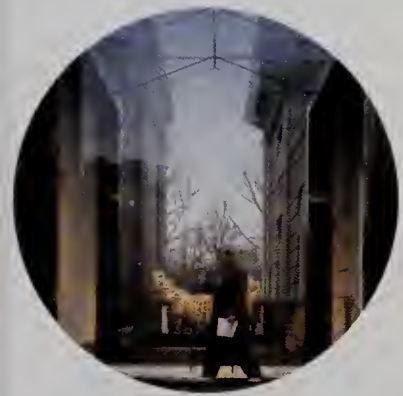


2:1



Roman Empire. Auction 136
Aureus, 41 B.C., Rome. Estimate: € 35,000. Price realized: € 60,000.

DEPARTMENTS



On the cover: The recently constructed GlassLink between the two buildings at Audubon Terrace, New York City, the former home of the ANS.
Cover photograph by Alan Roche.

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1658. OLIVER CROMWELL AND TOMMASO ANIELLO. By Wouter Muller

Obv. Bust of Cromwell three-quarters to right, wearing a flat collar over armor, flanked by two soldiers in classical armor who lean on shields and hold laurel wreath over his head. The soldiers stand atop a scrolled cartouche bearing the legend:

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Rev. Bust of Aniello three-quarters to right, wearing a shirt with open collar, between two fishermen leaning on shield and holding a crown over his head.

The fishermen stand atop a scrolled cartouche with the legend:

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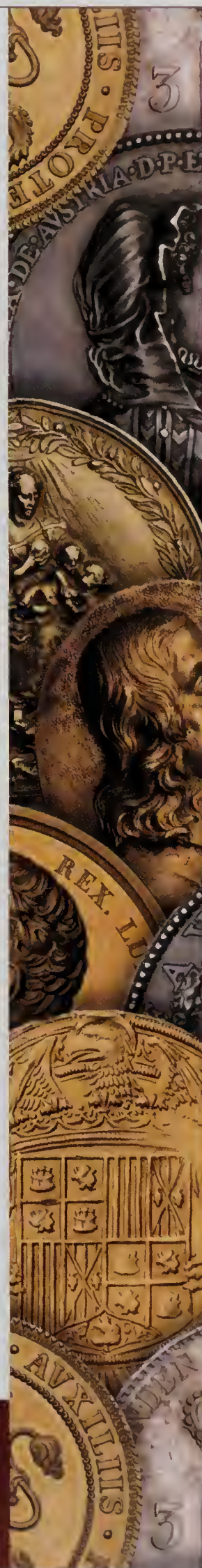
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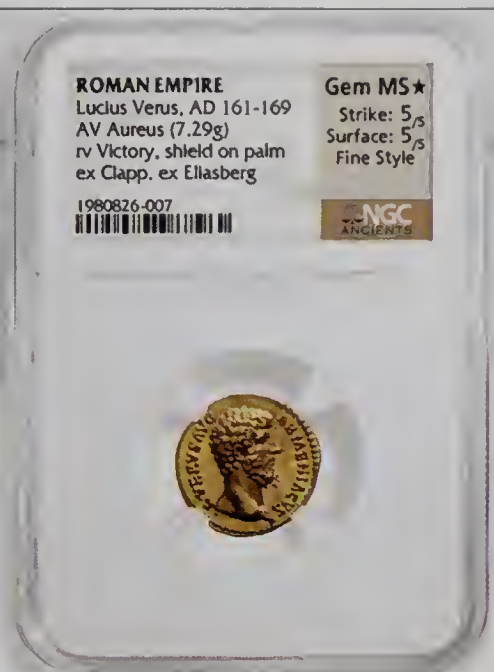


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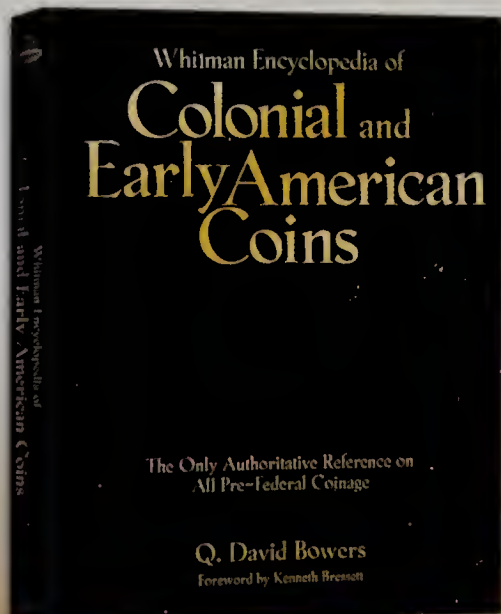


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From the Executive Director

Ute Wartenberg Kagan

Dear Members and Friends,

As the year at the ANS moves on, we are all keenly aware of the world economic crisis and its effect on the organization and its members. Although we have been less hard hit than many nonprofits, we too have had to tighten our belts and make some cuts. Let me share with you the steps we are taking to make sure that the ANS will continue on a healthy path.

As our budget year starts on October 1, we were forced to make some alteration to our current year. Our uppermost concern was to keep our publications and Web site improvements going, as most of our members and the general public benefit from those activities most. You will therefore find little change in this area, and in fact will notice an increase in output. Our most recent issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics* is the largest volume ever produced by the ANS, with articles that promise to become classics of numismatic scholarship. Three other books have already appeared this year, and I am pleased to report that sales are extremely strong. Much of this progress is due to the hard work of our editor, Müserref Yetim, and our deputy director, Andrew Meadows.

The ANS Web site is constantly being updated with new contents, and we are very pleased by the positive response from the public. We will launch the *ANS Magazine's* newly designed Web site this summer. We will also begin generating revenue for our operations through the Web sites, a step many members wished to see in place. Income from advertisements will help assure the continued free access to all our databases, which are used by tens of thousands of users monthly.

Generating new income sources to sustain the ANS operations will be our major aim going forward. Traditionally, the ANS has lived on its endowment income, book sales, and some donations. It is questionable whether in the current recession, which many expect to last for some time, endowment income will be as plentiful as recently. We have therefore instituted measures to raise revenue through research charges in a number of areas. Members of the ANS will receive discounts or will not be charged at all. Overall, we have

instituted a 10 percent cut in our expenditure; most of the cuts are in areas that will not affect our services to members. We have had to reduce the number of lectures we offer, but we have increased the number of lectures held outside New York. In the next few months, our staff will speak in Chicago and San Francisco.

Although the economic situation is serious, we are very pleased that members and researchers increasingly use the library and collections. Over the first four months of 2009, we had over eight hundred visitors to the ANS. More volunteers have been working at the ANS, and we expect that our summer will be very busy with our Eric P. Newman Graduate seminar and half a dozen interns.

This issue of the *ANS Magazine* has a number of interesting articles, and I hope you enjoy reading them as much as we have enjoyed researching and writing them. On the cover you see the newly constructed GlassLink between the former ANS building at Audubon Terrace and the Academy of Arts and Letters. The Academy, which now owns our old headquarters, has opened the ground floor as an art exhibit space, and thus our former boardroom and lecture halls will now house and display contemporary art. I was very pleased to see how beautiful our former building looked. Many of the original features, covered over in recent decades, are now clearly visible, and our old light fixtures are still in place.

Thank you all for your continued support of the American Numismatic Society. I enjoy your letters, in which some of you write about your discoveries . . . and sometimes, our mistakes. All of us at the ANS know that among our members there is a vibrant community of people who care deeply about numismatics.

Sincerely,
Ute Wartenberg Kagan
Executive Director, ANS

Curator's Message

Digital Coin Hoards

By Peter van Alfen



Fig. 1: Trustee Arnold-Peter Weiss donated this Celtiberian Hacksilver hoard of c. 200 BC to the ANS in 2007. Peter van Alfen, Martin Almagro-Gorbea, and Pere Pau Ripollès published a study of the hoard in the *American Journal of Numismatics* 20 (2008).

For the better part of a century, the ANS has played a critical role in the publication and study of ancient Greek coin hoards. Recognizing how a comprehensive overview of all known hoards could help solve the many problems of attributions and dates, Sydney Noe published *A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards* (ANS Numismatic Notes and Monographs 25) in 1925, which included the (approximate) location of where the hoards were found and their contents. For the next half century, Noe's book remained the standard reference, until the ANS's publication of the *Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards* (IGCH) in 1973, which sought to update, expand, and amend Noe's work. Within only a couple of years, however, this monumental effort needed updating itself; new hoards and old hoards left unpublished were being discovered each year. In 1975, the Royal Numismatic Society launched *Coin Hoards*, a periodic publication meant to disseminate information on new hoards and to revisit what we know about previously published material. Although still published by the RNS, the editors of *Coin Hoards*, Andrew Meadows and Ute Wartenberg Kagan, are now at the ANS. They will soon be releasing volume 11 of *Coin Hoards*.

Print publication of this material serves a purpose, but the obvious next step is to digitize this information in order to create a rapidly searchable research tool. The need for such a tool is clear within the numismatic community, and perhaps not so surprisingly an urgent need has developed elsewhere as well. While numismatists have benefited greatly from the ongoing effort to gather, organize, and publicize hoard information, non-numismatic scholars have also recognized the tremendous potential offered by this virtually untapped resource. Ancient historians, particularly those working in the expanding field of ancient economic studies, generally lack the type of diachronic datasets that coin hoards offer. For those who are able to tackle the raft of data in their current form, the results can be impressive, as Thomas Figueira demonstrated a decade ago in *The Power of Money: Coinage and Politics in the Athenian Empire*. Figueira's close look at hoard information was crucial to his arguments for the gradual decline of non-Athenian minting in the later fifth-century BC Aegean. A more recent attempt by a historian to use these data in a political and economic study is Josiah Ober's *Democracy and Knowledge: Innovation and*

Learning in Classical Athens (2008), wherein the data from the classical Aegean were used to argue for Athenian economic exceptionalism. Ober's experience with the data, however, like that of many researchers, left much to be desired, since he had to digitize those portions necessary for his study. Now one of the principal investigators of a Stanford University initiative titled "Extensive Multistate Ecologies with Dispersed Political Authority: A Comparative Study of Modernity and Greek Antiquity," Ober sees the building of intercommunicating digital datasets as crucial to the success of this project. My involvement in the project has focused primarily on the coin-hoard dataset and on a Stanford University-ANS collaboration to see the digitization through to completion.

When the Ecologies project got underway last year, so did an independent coin-hoard digitization project in France run by Olivier Picard, Thomas Faucher, and Marie-Christine Marcellesi. The timing could not have been better. Very quickly, an international collaborative effort was established, the early results of which can be seen at www.nomisma.org. As we at the ANS (Andrew Meadows, Sebastian Heath, and myself) and those in France proceed in our work, visitors to the Web site will soon be able to click on a hoard, see a map of its burial spot, follow links to see examples of the coins found therein, and find related bibliographic material. In time, visitors will also be able to create searches that allow them, for example, to reconstruct the distribution of a particular mint's output or compare this distribution diachronically, as both Figueira and Ober have done already. We have no doubt that, once completed, our digital *IGCH/CH* will revolutionize the study of ancient Greek coins, providing numismatists and historians with a new window into their economic, political, and social contexts, no less than Noe's work did several generations ago.



Fig. 2: Last year, Arnold-Peter Weiss also gave a lot from the famed archaic Asyut hoard (IGCH 1644), which included over a dozen unpublished coins, including this stater of Acanthus (ANS 2008.39.14).

Current Cabinet Activities

Summer 2009

By Robert Hoge

As always, past months have witnessed much activity on the part of the curatorial staff: sorting, cataloguing, filing, responding to research inquiries, fulfilling search requests, consulting on loan items, and providing photographic images in relation to these demands. Although these are not the only aspects of the ANS's museological functioning that keep our stalwart collections manager Dr. Elena Stolyarik busy, it is basically these procedures that "capture" the images of fascinating items in the cabinet, which I then can present to our faithful *ANS Magazine* readers. Ultimately, as additional images and data are added to our online catalog, the entire numismatic public is rewarded.

Coinages of the Ancient World

As usual, we have had frequent requests for images of coins of the ancient world, for use in forthcoming publications. Dr. Sean Hemingway, associate curator of the department of Greek and Roman art at New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art, for example, ordered photos of a typical large bronze coin of Ptolemy II, minted in Alexandria ca. 285–246 BC (fig. 1). This piece is one of the many featuring on its obverse the head of Zeus Ammon facing right and wearing a diadem with floral ornament in front—and on its reverse, the classic eagle of Zeus grasping a thunderbolt. The coin is to appear in Hemingway's article "The Eagle of Zeus in Greek Art and Legend," which will be a part of *The Art and Archaeology of Athens and Attica*, edited by Kevin Daly and Lee Ann Riccardi.

Kerstin Höghammar, from Uppsala, Sweden, is doing a study of coins from the Carian island city-states of Kalymna and Kos and ordered photos of a number of coins pertinent to this research. One appealing Koan coin is a drachm featuring the head of Herakles facing right on its obverse with an image of a crab along with a magistrate's name in the incuse square forming its reverse (fig. 2). Another, of Kalymnia, displays on its obverse a male head r. wearing an Attic-style helmet, and on its reverse, a cithara within a border of pellets (fig. 3).

Two coins of Tiberias, in Galilee, were of direct relevance for an article that Professor Alla Kushnir-Stein, of the classical studies department at the University of Tel-Aviv, was writing. This work is to be included in volume 4 of the *Israel Numismatic Review*. The coins are nos. 1117

and 1118 (plate 37) in the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum of the American Numismatic Society, Part 6, Palestine-South Arabia*, by Ya'akov Meshorer. The reverse of the first features Asklepios and Hygieia standing, with heads confronted, while the second depicts a tetrastyle temple, within which Zeus stands facing right. Tiberias was known for its therapeutic hot springs, as here epitomized by its gods relating to medicine and health (fig. 4).

Rachel Kousser, assistant professor in the art department at Brooklyn College, ordered images for inclusion in her "Augustan Aphrodites: The Allure of Greek Art in Roman Visual Culture," which will be published shortly in Brill's *Companion to Aphrodite*, edited by Amy Smith and Sadie Pickup. This particular item (presently out on loan at the Tampa Museum of Art) is an attractive coin of Julius Caesar, issued by his adherent and appointee as moneyer L. Aemilius Buca, struck just prior to Caesar's assassination in 44 B.C. It displays a reverse featuring the conquering Roman goddess of love, Venus Victrix, holding a small figure of Victoria (fig. 5).

Prof. Dr. Dieter Salzmann, of the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Institut für Klassische Archäologie und Frühchristliche Archäologie, at the Archäologisches Museum in Münster, Germany, ordered images of a North African issue of Caesar Augustus (fig. 6), of the type corresponding to no. 776 in volume 1 of *Roman Provincial Coinage*. This coin of Hadrumetum was minted under the authority of the unfortunate administrator and military commander Varus, who committed suicide when his legions were ambushed and massacred by the Germans in the Teutoberger Forest in AD 9. The consolidation of provincial offices into the hands of Augustus's followers and supporters and the manifestations of this in the restructuring of the coinage system are remarkable aspects of the emperor's reign (Grant 1946).

Another coin of Augustus, minted earlier in his career—when he was still called Caesar Octavianus as heir to his granduncle, C. Julius Caesar—was among those of which images were ordered by Steven H. Rutledge, associate professor in the classics department at the University of Maryland, for his Oxford University Press monograph *Ancient Rome as a Museum: Power, Identity, and the Culture of Collecting*. In my opinion, this particular issue may be considered one of the most egotistical ever



Fig. 1: Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy II. AE bronze, Alexandria mint. Svoronos 412. (ANS 1944.100.75944, bequest of Edward T. Newell) 46 mm.

Fig. 4: Roman Empire, Palestine. Elagabalus, AD 218–222. AE of Tiberias, in Galilee. 14.340 g. (ANS 1944.100.69213, bequest of Edward T. Newell) 28 mm.



Fig. 2: Islands off Caria, Kos. AR drachm, ca. 166–88 BC. (ANS 1960.170.287, bequest of D. M. Robinson). 16.1 mm.



Fig. 5: Roman Empire, Italy. C. Julius Caesar. AR denarius, Rome mint, 44 BC, issued by L. Aemilius Buca. Crawford 480/8. (ANS 1937.158.299, gift of Mrs. Richard Hoe Lawrence) 18.0 mm.



Fig. 3: Islands off Caria, Kalyimnia. AR drachm, ca. 300–190 BC. (ANS 1938.127.136, bequest of the former Defendorf collection). 15.9 mm.



Fig. 6: Roman Empire, North Africa. Augustus (27 BC–AD 14). AE of Hadrumetum, in Byzacene, issued by P. Quinctilius Varus, ca. 8–7 BC. RPC 776. (ANS 1987.142.1, purchase) 30 mm.



Fig. 7: Roman Empire, Italy? Octavian (44–28 BC). AR denarius, Rome? 31–29 BC. RIC 256. (ANS 1937.158.439, gift of Mrs. Richard Hoe Lawrence). 19.9 mm.



Fig. 8: Roman Empire, Italy. L. Flavius Vespasianus. AV aureus, Rome mint, AD 73. RIC 69a. (ANS 1956.184.26, gift of Mrs. H. L. Chalifoux) 19 mm.



Fig. 9: Roman Empire, North Africa. Domitianus Alexander. AE nummus, Carthage mint, AD 308–311. RIC 69 (ANS 1979.153.1, purchase). 22.9 mm.

minted by a potentate (fig. 7). Its anepigraphic obverse is occupied exclusively by a charming bust of Victory, with the tops of her wings just showing above her dainty shoulders. The reverse shows a nude male figure surely intended to represent Octavian, standing with his right foot atop a globe representing the world, holding an aplustre in his right hand and a vertical scepter in his left. Across the field, the inscription simply reads CAESAR DIVI F (“Caesar, son of god”). Presumably struck in celebration of his having vanquished the forces of Antony and Cleopatra, the son-of-the-god’s coin presents him as godlike himself, the essence of victory and global domination.

Orders for quite a few other Roman coin images have come in, some of them for *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Social Relations*, submitted by Michael Peachin, of the classics department at New York University, on behalf of his colleagues Carlos F. Norena, of the University of California, and Francisco Pina Polo, of the Universidad de Zaragoza. Assistant Professor Caroline Quenemoen, in the department of art history at Rice University, requested images of a gold aureus of the emperor Vespasian, featuring the temple of the Roman goddess Vesta, protector of home and family life (fig. 8).

Studying coinage from the period of the tetrarchy, Guillaume Malingue had a number of attribution questions concerning descriptions of items in our database (errors that can now be corrected!) and ordered photographs of several pieces representing coinage of Diocletian and Maximian and of the usurper Domitian Alexander (fig. 9).

Western Tradition and the Middle Ages

Images of five coins were ordered by Jill Goldberg, the rights manager of WGBH, Boston’s public television station, for use by the WGBH Educational Foundation. These are pieces featured in the 1989 *Western Tradition*, a fifty-two-part television course hosted by Eugene Weber, renowned author, historian, and professor at the University of California, Los Angeles. The series wove together history, art, literature, religion, geography, government, and economics and was intended to help students recognize the pendulum swings of history, identify parallels in the modern world, and gain a sense of their own place in the evolution of human institutions. These featured pieces were important for the renewal of their reproduction rights, for the ongoing presentation of the series. They included coins of the perverted Roman emperor Elagabalus; the Visigothic king Alaric, who conquered Rome; the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) emperors Phocas and Michael IV; and the seventeenth-century Bohemian king Ferdinand.

The great gold augustale of the Holy Roman emperor Frederick II Hohenstauffen, one of the epochal coins of European history, was the subject of a photographic request from Ilona Snijders, of the Uitgeverij Athenaeum—Polak & Van Gennep Singel, Amsterdam—for inclusion in a forthcoming book by Jona Lenderings. A precursor to the classicizing tendencies of the Renaissance and the harbinger of the return of the use of gold coinage to most of Europe, this evocative issue by the *Stupor Mundi* (the “Wonder of the World,” as Frederick was called, among other less flattering things) presented the Hohenstauffen’s bust laureate in the guise of an old Roman emperor, and on the reverse, an eagle reminiscent of Roman imperial imagery (fig. 10). For years, this has been among my own favorite coinage issues. It is always a pleasure to have occasion to reencounter old friends.

The Yeshiva University Museum, in New York City, mounted a fascinating exhibit of the great cache of coins and valuables found in Germany in 1998: *Erfurt: Jewish Treasures from Medieval Ashkenaz*. Along with silver vessels, stamped ingots, and six hundred pieces of jewelry, including a beautiful Gothic traditional gold Jewish wedding ring, the find encompassed 3,141 silver *gros tournois*, the largest hoard of such coins ever recorded. This treasure had been hidden under a wall in the stone cellar of a private home near the Old Synagogue in what had been, in the fourteenth century, the Jewish quarter of Erfurt. Of the coins, only a selection was shown, and these were not individually identified. In relation to the Yeshiva exhibit, I presented a talk at the museum to the Friedman Society on the subject of the Erfurt coins and had the chance to survey the comparable items in the ANS cabinet.

The *gros tournois* (large coin of Tours) was introduced by French king Louis IX, “Saint Louis,” in 1266, and it quickly gained appreciation in Western Europe as the largest and finest silver piece of the era (figs. 11–13). Such coins would have been a useful means for storing or transporting wealth, but they would not have been current in Erfurt, so therefore the treasure would have had to be converted by a moneychanger into locally acceptable small bracteates—the so-called *Martin pfennig* of the archbishops of Mainz—for spending in town (fig. 14). The treasure presumably belonged to an affluent Jewish businessman, and it was surely concealed at the time of the attack on the Jews of Erfurt, in 1349, when they were blamed and persecuted for causing the outbreak of the Black Death.

The coins have helped date the Erfurt treasure, since they demonstrated a *terminus post quem* apparently in the 1340s, with no issues that can be dated later than that decade. Along with the royal French issues, there were a



Fig. 10: Holy Roman Empire. Frederick II Hohenstauffen (1198–1250). AV augustale, Brindisi mint, ca. 1235. (ANS 0000.999.9030). 20 mm.



Fig. 11: France. Louis IX (“St. Louis,” 1226–1270). AR gros tournois. (ANS 1942.23.101, purchase, ex Ferrari coll.) 26.1 mm.



Fig. 12: France. Philip III (1270–1285). AR gros tournois. (ANS 1942.23.113, purchase, ex Ferrari coll.) 26.0 mm.



Fig. 13: Germany: Berg. Berthold IV, emperor (1314–1347). AR gros tournois. (ANS 1955.153.1, purchase) 26 mm.

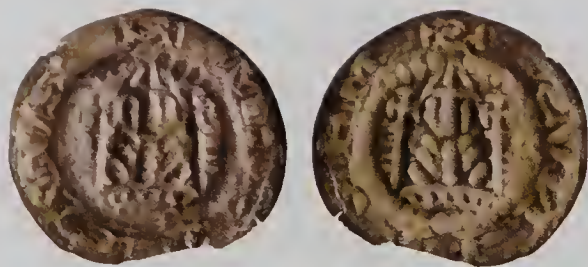


Fig. 14: Germany: Erfurt. Heinrich III, archbishop of Mainz (1328–1346). AR bracteate Martin pfennig. (ANS 1953.26.81, purchase) 25.3 mm.



Fig. 15: United States: New York. AV doubloon, 1787, by Ephraim Brasher. (ANS 1969.62.1, gift of Mrs. R. Henry Norweb) 28.6 mm.



Fig. 16: United States. CU "Fugio cent," James Jarvis's New Haven mint, 1787. (ANS 1949.136.9, gift of the Bank of New York) 28 mm.



Fig. 17: United States, CU Chain cent, 1793. Sheldon 1. (1946.143.3, gift of George Hubbard Clapp) 27 mm.

number of copies of coins of the *gros tournois* types, such as coins of John of Brabant and Albrecht of Berg, which also minted coins in the name of the current Holy Roman emperor, Louis IV. My colleague Mario Schlapke of the Thüringen Museum is currently preparing a book on the numismatic components of the Erfurt treasure and kindly provided me with information to present on the subject.

And Onward to the Americas and Beyond

June Lucas, the research director at the Old Salem Museums and Gardens, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, contacted us to obtain images of the famous gold "Brasher doubloon," of which the ANS owns the beautiful specimen generously donated in 1969 by the late Emery Mae Holden Norweb (fig. 15). This legendary coin is currently on display in our exhibit *Drachmas, Doubloons, and Dollars: The History of Money* at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. You have probably seen pictures of this great coin before, but I think you may forgive me for wanting to bring it up again whenever the occasion warrants. Each time helps fulfill Mrs. Norweb's kind wishes to benefit posterity.

For its magazine *Financial History*, the Museum of American Finance needed images of coins to illustrate an article by numismatist Jay Erlichman. Communication Director Kristin Aguilera requested images of a 1787 Fugio cent from the famous Bank of New York hoard (fig. 16), a 1793 Chain cent from the great George Hubbard Clapp collection (fig. 17), a Feuchtwanger cent of 1837 (fig. 18), and examples of several other cent issues. The popular cents of 1793 gained additional attention when the ANS's unique uncirculated specimen of the Sheldon NC-5 (ANS 1946.143.23, gift of G. H. Clapp) was permitted to go on national tour in connection with the upcoming sale of the Holmes collection.

Jesse Caruso visited the curatorial offices to study parts of the collection, in particular the popular flying Eagle cents (1856–1858). He noted that neither of the two specimens of the 1856 pattern pieces in the cabinet had as yet been digitally photographed for inclusion into our extensive online database, and he kindly funded the photographic sponsorship of one these rare and handsome items (fig. 19). Increasingly, generous and helpful individuals are helping in this way to bring imagery to our catalog. Already the largest such numismatic resource in the world, it has a very long way to go to present most of the collection visually. To date, only about ten thousand of the six hundred thousand or so item entries in the catalog include their pictures.

ANS Museum Donor Robert Schaaf had a question about an 1875 California gold one-dollar token offered

for sale in Europe. The ANS has an excellent collection of the small California gold pieces, many of them with interesting pedigrees (fig. 20). They have served as a resource for anyone who has studied these series, including ANS Fellow Robert D. Leonard Jr., who worked with them several years ago in connection with his revised edition of the classic Breen and Gillio study.

Maria Galban, a curatorial research assistant at the National Museum of the American Indian, contacted us at the suggestion of Raj Solanki, in the NMAI registration department, who has had occasion to pose numismatic inquiries to us in the past. The museum is preparing an exhibition entitled an *Infinity of Nations* (referencing a description of Indian America from a seventeenth-century letter by the governor of New France) that will be opening at the George Gustav Heye Center in New York City in 2010. In it will be featured a spectacular Chumash basket (fig. 21), made circa 1825 at the San Buenaventura Mission, which shows designs derived from a Spanish colonial pillar dollar. Thus they were interested in learning whether we might be able to match these designs with the loan of the actual coins that originally displayed them.

The “pillar dollar” series showed two crowned columns—the pillars of Hercules (with ribbons marked PLUS ULTRA, which makes them look like \$, the dollar sign)—to either side of the crowned western and eastern hemispheres above the waves of the oceans, with the legend VTRAQVE VNVM (fig. 22). This was a standard reverse design for Spanish colonial silver coinage from 1732 to 1771, and it can be discerned in the central area at the bottom of the Chumash basket. The Castilian arms in six positions around the sides of the basket, however, appear to be copied from the reverse of the later portrait series issues. These are sometimes also known as “pillar dollars” because of the ribbon-bedecked pillars to either side of the coat of arms on their reverse. The central basket theme would appear to have been copied from a Mexican issue of the earlier *dos mundos* (“two worlds”) type; the date (probably 1751 or 1771) is unclear.

British coins have been among the most popularly collected and thoroughly researched for centuries. It is little wonder that we frequently receive various inquiries having to do with them. One correspondent found what he believed could be an example of a farthing in the form of a cut halfpenny of the voided long-cross issue of Henry III. A lady wanted merely to know how best to go about researching some English coins of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Still another wanted to learn about the early bronze penny issues of Queen Victoria.



Fig. 18: United States. CN Feuchtwanger cent, 1837. (1949.65.106, bequest of Alfred Z. Reed) 25 mm.



Fig. 19: United States. CN cent, 1856 Flying Eagle pattern, Proof. Judd 180; Pollack 212; Breen 1924. (ANS 1912.21.4, gift of Archer M. Huntington) 19 mm.



Fig. 20: United States: California. AV dollar token, 1875. Breen 1127. (ANS 1907.161.4, gift of Daniel Parish, Jr.) 12.6 mm.



Fig. 21: United States: California, San Buenaventura Mission. Chumash basket, ca. 1825, showing designs derived from Spanish colonial coinage. National Museum of the American Indian.



Fig. 22: Mexico. Charles (Carlos) III (1759–1788). AR 8 reales, 1771-FM. KM 105; Cayon 11209. (ANS 0000.999.434). 40 mm.



Fig. 23: Great Britain. Edward VII (1901–1911). AV sovereign, 1904, London mint. (ANS 1904.61.3, gift of J. Sanford Saltus) 22 mm.

A traveler wrote that she had obtained a number of British gold sovereigns from an elderly Greek farmer and wanted to be given some kind of idea as to what value they might have. In this case, the coins were Victorian issues of 1889, 1899, and 1900; a number of pieces of both Edward VII (fig. 23) and George V; and several of Elizabeth II, from 1964. She said they all weighed 7.98 g and thus were presumably of genuine sterling gold fineness. Sovereigns, of course, have long been among the world's most popular bullion coins. As collectors' items, their series are replete with tiny variations, including the treatment of engravers' initials and even runs of years with individually numbered dies. The ANS cabinet is quite weak in this respect but was recently much improved by the bequest of sovereigns from John H. Lhotka (see the "Recent Acquisitions" column in this issue of the *ANS Magazine*).

The curatorial staff has recently been involved with a great many other foreign coins, including large photo orders for Islamic coins (Seljuq and Ottoman Turkish issues) for extensive publication. So many coins, so many details. Reporting will have to await a future column. This present survey of activities will culminate with a look at some of the medallic issues that have come up lately.

Medals, Ornaments, and Decorations

Dr. Lance Humphries, consultant for the restoration of the interior of Montpelier, President James Madison's home at Orange, Virginia, contacted us to investigate a set of medals once owned by Madison. They were said to have been presented to Madison by the diplomat George W. Erving. The set was once reported to have been in the possession of the Numismatic Hall of Fame inductee George H. Blake (1858–1955), an active member of the New York Numismatic Club.

Two famous pedigreed historical pieces actually in the ANS collection are specimens of the Davis Guards medal. Once intended as a decoration, and having started out as a coin of Mexico, it is the only award for gallantry known to have been presented in the Confederate States of America. An image of the one issued to Lieut. Richard "Dick" Dowling was ordered by Edward T. Cotham Jr., for the Friends of the Sabine Pass Battleground Group. It was to be featured in the launch of their newsletter, *The Beacon*. (See the Winter 2002 issue of the *ANS Magazine*, available online at <http://ansmagazine.com/winter02/cabinet.html>, for the story on this remarkable item.)

Researcher Barry Tayman ordered images of the two early American/Spanish colonial *For Merit* award medals in the ANS cabinet. These rare pieces are considered to be Spanish versions of Indian Peace medals, awarded

to native peoples in the effort to win adherents and distinguish favored individuals. They had not yet been photographed for inclusion in our digital database, so this was a fine occasion to add them. Both show the portrait, name, and titles of the Borbón king Charles (Carlos) IV on the obverse and an award inscription within a wreath on the reverse (figs. 24–25).

The American Numismatic Association, our venerable sister institution, requested images of one of our official ANS medals of years past for inclusion in their monthly magazine, *The Numismatist*. This ANS issue, honoring the visit to this country by Prince Henry of Prussia, in 1902, was designed by the great American medallic sculptor Victor David Brenner, who was chosen to execute a number of handsome medals for the ANS around the end of the nineteenth century (fig. 26). In the ANS's cabinet there is a fine array of the medals issued by the ANS, the marvelous collection of Brenner's works, and Brenner's medallic collection, donated by his nephew, Andrew R. Lit. In fact, the ANS has six examples of this issue: two in silver (one of them from the personal collection of Victor David Brenner, from the 1987 Lit donation), two in aluminum, and one each in gold and bronze. These pieces were originally offered to the ANS membership by subscription.

Vicken Yegparian became interested in the curious and elusive badges of the so-called Columbian Order of New York City, otherwise better known as the Society of St. Tammany. He contacted us about a very rare specimen reported to have been acquired by the ANS in the 1920s (fig. 27). Purchased from Wayte Raymond's November 1925 sale of the W. W. C. Wilson collection, this piece had never been fully accessioned, but on account of Yegparian's request I had the pleasure of cataloging it into our database. Its types include, on one side (which for convenience we may allude to as the obverse), a coiled rattlesnake on ground below the warning BEWARE on a scroll, with the inscription COLUMBIAN ORDER INSTITUTED above, and in the exergue, 1789. The type on the other side, the reverse, shows images of a colonial settler shaking hands with an Indian along with the motto, attributed to Benjamin Franklin, WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY. The Indian is wearing a feathered headdress and kilt (of animal tails or feathers?), shown standing on left, holding a pipe to his mouth with his right hand and clasping with his left hand that of a European, standing on right, wearing early seventeenth-century attire and a sword and holding an upright flagstaff in his right hand. In the background, there is brush on the left and the stern of a sailing ship on the horizon line to the right. In the exergue is OCTR 12 1492 (the ominous date of first documented Eastern-Western hemisphere contact).



Fig. 24: Spain. Charles IV (1789–1808). AR award medal. (ANS 1921.135.1, purchase) 60.6 mm.



Fig. 25: Spain. Charles IV
(1789–1808). AR award medal.
(ANS 0000.99.33062, gift of
Daniel Parish Jr.) 54 mm.

Below, in tiny lettering, is the inscription I PEARSON SCT. The New York City silversmith John Pearson was located at 13 Crown Street from 1789 to 1793 and then at a number of other nearby locations on Liberty, Pearl, and Water Streets until 1813, when he was listed as on Chamber Street. He died in 1817 or 1818 (Von Khrum 1978, 100).

A related specimen was sold by Stack's last spring (May 2008, lot 703). The Stack's piece, uniface and hand engraved, also featured a rattlesnake, coiled left, with BEWARE above and OCTR 12 1492 below; it also read "Where Liberty Dwells there is my country" around the top. The design and inscriptions clearly connect this piece with the ANS example, and the information that follows has been largely excerpted from the catalog notes accompanying the Stack's piece. The Stack's cataloguer wrote that the Columbian Order was said to have been founded in 1786 and incorporated on May 17, 1789. The alternate name, the Society of Saint Tammany, was derived from that of the Lenni-Lenape (Delaware) Indian leader Tamenend, "who seems to have become a symbol of steadfastness under adversity favored by soldiers on the American side during the Revolution." There were in fact "Tammany" groups throughout the original states. Organized into thirteen "tribes," each of which was headed by a sachem, at first this organization was a political discussion group of anti-British and antiprivilege patriots sharing common economic and political interests. The Order was led by a grand sachem, and the organization's headquarters were called "wigwams." In 1830, the New York tribe, the Columbian Order, moved into its new wigwam, the Tammany Building on East 14th Street, "cementing that name in the public mind."

The Society of Tammany, or "Tammany Hall" (as it came to be called, for brevity), quickly entered New York City politics. Under the leadership of Aaron Burr, it spoke for "the common man" against the popular governor De Witt Clinton. The Tammany Society supported the waves of immigrants—particularly Irish—coming to the city in the 1840s and 1850s. Indeed, Tammany "pols" often provided their only means of support upon arrival and usually promised ongoing help in return for political backing. This reciprocal alliance gave Tammany dominance of New York City political life for the balance of the nineteenth century and beyond. But, battered by journalists crusading against the excesses of "Boss Tweed" and public disgust at the revelations of extreme graft and corruption in the 1870s and 1880s, "Tammany's star was eclipsed."

The all-encompassing numismatic collections of the ANS include so many delightful little pieces of history that there is never enough time or space to present as much

as we wish. What a range of interests, though, can be shown by a brief survey of the material with which we and our correspondents and colleagues have lately been working. And so many fields have yet to be explored!

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Fig. 26: United States, American Numismatic Society. AR Prince Henry of Prussia commemorative medal, 1902, by Victor D. Brenner. (ANS 0000.999.6725) 70mm.



Fig. 27: United States; New York. Columbian Order, AR decoration or badge of struck shells mounted within ring attached to swiveling edge-mounted triangular loop, by John Pearson, 1789–1817. (ANS 1925.205.1, purchase) Ht. (with loop) 51.8; diam. 42.1 mm.



Facing page: Blithewood Mansion,
the former country residence of
Andrew Zabriskie. Now the Levy
Institute of Economics at Bard
College. Photo by Ute Wartenberg
Kagan.

A GREAT BOON UPON THE ANS THE ELECTION OF ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON AS PRESIDENT

JOSEPH CICCONE

For the American Numismatic Society, January 1905 began on a sorrowful note, with the passing of Edward Groh, its last surviving founding member. That death in many ways would come to symbolize the generational leadership changes that took place that January, which transformed the Society from a coin collectors' club with intellectual aspirations into an internationally respected learned society.

Of those leadership changes, the most significant occurred on January 16, when the millionaire philanthropist and sometime numismatist Archer Milton Huntington was elected president of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society (as the Society was then known). Electing Huntington was not an easy task for his supporters, nor was it one that Huntington even desired initially. It was instead the direct result of the spectacular downfall of his predecessor, Andrew Zabriskie, which itself arose from Zabriskie's failed attempt to force a merger of the ANS with the New-York Historical Society.

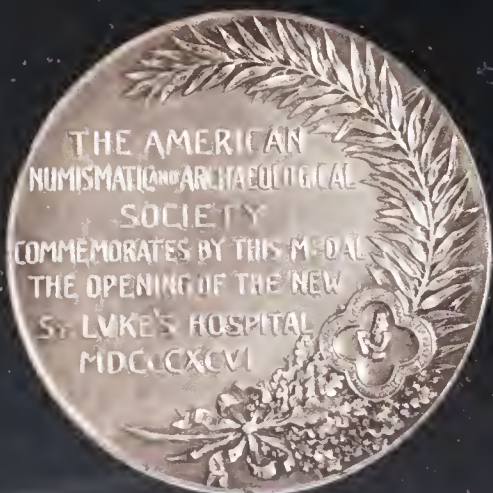
Presidency of Andrew Zabriskie

By the time of his ouster in December 1905, Andrew Zabriskie had been a member of the Society for more than thirty years. Zabriskie had served in a leadership capacity for almost twenty-five of those years, initially as a vice president, from 1880 until 1896, under the presidency of Daniel Parish Jr., and since 1896 as president.

Zabriskie's interests were varied. In addition to coins and medals, his collections included rare books and paintings. Zabriskie, a descendant of Polish nobility, collected both Polish and U.S. coins and medals. He published his most notable work, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals Struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln*, in 1873, the year before he joined the Society. In addition to his collecting interests, Zabriskie was also passionate about breeding poultry and Ayrshire cattle on Blithewood, his thousand-acre estate in Barrytown-on-Hudson, New York. Zabriskie's great wealth came from his landholdings—he had inherited substantial property in lower Manhattan, making him one of the largest



Andrew Zabriskie, 1904



New St. Luke's Hospital Opening and Dedication, 1896. First medal commissioned by the ANS during Zabriskie's presidency.

landowners in the city by the end of the nineteenth century. Andrew Zabriskie had a strong personality, which enabled him during his presidency to help focus the ANS, an organization that had been somewhat directionless under his presidential predecessor. It also, however, led detractors to complain that he used heavy-handed tactics and “arbitrary methods” to achieve his goals. In other words, he was a man with strong opinions who, once he was in charge, was determined to get his way if he thought it was in the Society's best interests.

This style of leadership resulted in some notable achievements. For instance, under Zabriskie's stewardship, the Society began in earnest to commemorate important events of local interest through the commissioning of medals. In fact, by the end of Zabriskie's ten-year presidency, the ANS had commissioned six such medals, including ones to mark the opening of St. Luke's Hospital in 1897, the dedication of Grant's Tomb in 1898, and the visit to the United States by Prince Henry of Prussia in 1902. Also during Zabriskie's presidency the ANS enjoyed its first significant international exposure through its award-winning exhibition at the Paris Exposition of 1900. (For more on the ANS and the Paris Exposition, see the summer 2007 issue of the *ANS Magazine*.) Finally, and probably most importantly, the ANS almost doubled its membership, rising from 125 members at the start of Zabriskie's presidency to two hundred by its end. Such an increase provided the Society with increased dues, which in turn enabled a budget surplus for one of the first times in its existence. Thus, thanks in no small part to Andrew Zabriskie, the ANS began the twentieth century on a sound financial footing, with planned programming, increased international accaim, and swelling membership.

All of these successes were marred, however, by one nagging problem: the lack of adequate facilities. At the time of Zabriskie's election to the presidency, the Society had been meeting in a rented room at the New York Academy of Medicine. In 1898, Zabriskie praised the Academy's building and opined that “our Society is in no need of its own building. We are not a Club, but a Society, and can it seems to me pursue our own path better, housed under the roof of this learned body, the New York Academy of Medicine, than if we were troubled or harassed by the cares or anxieties attendant upon the possession of a building of our own.” These sentiments, however, may have owed at least a little to sour grapes—earlier that decade, while serving as first vice president, Zabriskie had championed an effort to raise funds to construct a new building specifically for the ANS. At the time, it was estimated that such a facility would cost \$40,000 (\$940,000 in 2007 dollars). Zabriskie donated \$5,000 to spur further donations by others. A

second donation of \$5,000 was soon made, raising hopes. Unfortunately, after that the Society raised less than \$3,000 more, and the campaign was deemed a failure and suspended. As a result, Zabriskie's 1898 views on the Society's needs may have reflected the sad reality that the Society lacked many alternatives.

The Society's happy coexistence with the New York Academy of Medicine did not last much longer. In July 1901, only three years later, the Academy notified the ANS abruptly that the Society could not longer rent a room. Why the change? Zabriskie, for one, found the notice "decidedly surprising." "It seems as if there is something behind it," he wrote to a colleague. Zabriskie recalled that when the ANS first leased the room from the Academy, he had heard that the Academy "could not legally make a lease because it was exempt from taxes." Perhaps, he suggested, "somehow or other the authorities have learned we are paying rent and are threatening the Academy for taxes." Although the eviction notice was disappointing, it was not yet a cause for crisis. "They can't get rid of us however before May 1, 1902 [when the current lease expired]," opined Zabriskie, one of Manhattan's most successful landlords, "or my knowledge of real estate is worthless!"

Zabriskie tried to put a good face on the situation and reported to the Society's membership that a relocation was needed at any rate, as the ANS was "rapidly outgrowing the space it has here [at the Academy]." The search for new facilities, however, did not go well. By March 1902, the ANS had considered rentals with the Mechanics and Tradesmens Society and at the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, among other locations, but the Executive Committee could only report that while they had conducted an extensive search, "so far nothing that exactly meets the requirements of the Society has been found." Finally, in April 1902, just a month before the Society's lease expired, new quarters were located at 1271 Broadway, in a building owned by the Union Dime Savings Bank. The Executive Committee initially was enthused about the new quarters, describing them as giving the ANS "what has long been needed—ample space for the arrangement and display of the Society's library and collections."

This enthusiasm did not last for long, at least for Zabriskie. In January 1903, less than a year later, Zabriskie was noting the facility's inadequacies. His complaints were numerous, not the least of which was that the substantial rent (more than twice what it was at the Academy) had "wiped out" the Society's budget surplus. With all of these problems, "it behooves us," he argued, "to look well into the future and prepare ourselves in ample time for another move to a location



New York Academy of Medicine, undated. The ANS was headquartered in a rented room at the Academy from 1892 to 1902.



*Union Dime Savings Bank,
undated. The ANS rented a room
in the bank from 1902 to 1906.*

more in harmony with our aims and inclinations, and where our superb collection of coins and medals, together with our exceptionally complete and valuable numismatic Library, may be safely housed." To prepare for this eventuality, Zabriskie proposed that the ANS appoint a committee to begin discussions with other institutions for more appropriate accommodations. If such quarters could be secured, Zabriskie argued, "the Society, released from the burden of rent, could afford to employ a suitable person to take charge of the collections and conduct the clerical work of the Society," and "a career of usefulness would open up to us far greater than can be easily measured at the present time." The membership enthusiastically approved Zabriskie's proposal, although exactly what the new committee—which Zabriskie would chair—was charged with would become a bone of contention in the very near future.

The new Committee on Permanent Location conducted its activities throughout 1903. Zabriskie would later claim that it had held several sessions, although no minutes were kept. Finally in January 1904, Zabriskie, as chair, announced the committee's findings. "It became evident," Zabriskie reported, "early in [the committee's] deliberations that no proper fireproof accommodation could be secured, independently, for this society with the means at its command." Because of this, "your Committee turned its attention to the possibility of securing accommodations within the walls of buildings of other institutions of a somewhat similar character." And then came the bombshell: "For some time, in conjunction with a committee of the New-York Historical Society, your Committee has been considering the subject of a merger, or consolidation, of this Society with the New-York Historical Society." Zabriskie then appealed to the Society's membership, noting that "purely from a sentimental point of view, the consolidation or amalgamation proposed, causes in me, as doubtless it does in all older members, a feeling of sadness. But we must not yield to sentiment. The fact remains that there are too many societies in existence to-day, many kept alive by the vanity of their officers."

The Society's membership probably should not have been shocked by the turn of events. As early as 1899, Zabriskie had referenced such a merger in his annual presidential address. "We live in an era of consolidation and solidification," he had stated then, referencing the recent consolidation of various local libraries into the new New York Public Library. "Could not the same method be pursued in caring for the learned societies of New York?" Zabriskie had asked. "Why cannot the splendid site owned by the New-York Historical Society on Central Park West be covered by a building giving the accommodations to, besides itself, the American

Geographical Society, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and the Genealogical Society? It is a broad idea well worthy of consideration.”

Nonetheless, Zabriskie’s 1904 proposal appears to have shocked many of the Society’s membership. Yet despite the protests, Zabriskie called for a vote to allow the committee to finalize a merger agreement with the Historical Society. Zabriskie’s proposal was approved by a majority of those present, although opponents later claimed that Zabriskie had filled the meeting with inactive members, some of whom had “visited the rooms for the first time on that occasion and majority of whom have never attended more than two or three meetings”—but who supported his merger plans.

Why the New-York Historical Society?

The New-York Historical Society was (and still is) a well-respected institution. From its founding in 1804, the Historical Society has been dedicated to amassing what is today one of the premiere collections of Americana in the United States. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, their existing facilities were proving to be too small for their growing collection, so in 1891 they purchased ten lots on Central Park West upon which they planned to erect a new, expanded headquarters. Unfortunately, due to an economic downturn in the country and other issues, the Historical Society was unable to raise sufficient funds to build their new headquarters, and it was not until 1901 that they began taking active measures to procure funding. A campaign was launched that year to raise the \$400,000 needed to erect their new edifice. An initial \$20,000 was donated by an anonymous member—later identified as Archer Huntington—to help jumpstart the campaign. By September 1902, enough had been raised to justify an informal groundbreaking. And by the fall of 1903, the cornerstone had been laid.

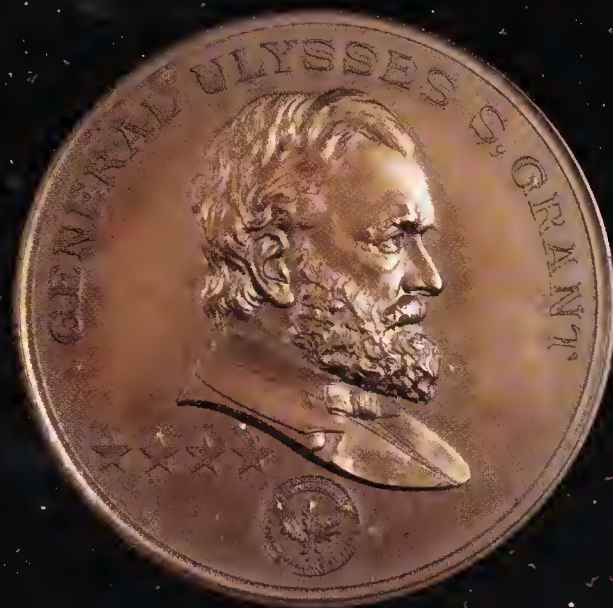
This must have been attractive to Zabriskie—here was a well-established local learned society that was building its own state-of-the-art facility, something that he knew from past experience the ANS could not do on its own. There is no information on exactly when during 1903 Zabriskie made contact with the Historical Society, but what we do know is that by January 1904, Zabriskie had convinced himself that a merger of the two institutions was essential. And as with all things, Zabriskie was determined to get his way.

Merger Discussions

After the ANS membership authorized merger negotiations in January 1904, sometime between January and March of 1904 representatives of both the ANS and the Historical Society met. At an April 6 meeting of the



Laying the cornerstone for the new N-YHS building, November 1903. N-YHS President Samuel Verplank Hoffman is pictured on the right. (Collection of the New-York Historical Society, negative # 81912d)



General Ulysses S. Grant Tomb Dedication, 1897. One of the medals commissioned by the ANS during Zabriskie’s tenure as president.



Visit of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States, 1902. One of the medals commissioned by the ANS during Zabriskie's tenure as president.

two groups, a merger plan was agreed upon. It is unclear exactly who participated in the discussions, although Zabriskie later would claim that the joint committee was chaired by J. Howard van Amringe, who at the time was serving as the first dean of Columbia College. He was also a member of the Historical Society.

On April 19, Samuel Hoffmann, the Historical Society's president, presented that organization's Executive Committee with the proposed merger agreement. The terms were straightforward, with all members of the Numismatic Society becoming members of the Historical Society. The Numismatic Society's collections would become the property of the Historical Society, although the Historical Society had to maintain them in a separate department. They also had to promise to display the collection once the new facility was opened to the public. Finally, all of the Numismatic Society's funds would be transferred to the Historical Society and used by that organization for the purchase of coins, medals, and publications related to numismatics and archaeology. The Historical Society's Executive Committee held off on further action until the Numismatic Society's membership had a chance to review the agreement.

Zabriskie apparently waited longer to share the proposed agreement with the Numismatic Society's Executive Committee. He did not send copies of the agreement to the Executive Committee until early May. Zabriskie also scheduled a meeting for May 16, at which the full membership could vote on the proposal. He did not, however, notify the membership of this meeting until May 2.

Outraged members rushed to galvanize opposition to the proposal in the brief time Zabriskie had allotted them. They issued their own circular on May 7 to make their case. In it, they pointed out that almost all of the merger's supporters were either new or inactive members and that almost all of the opponents—with the exception of Zabriskie—were long-time, active members. (Opponents included all of the Society's living former presidents.) Opponents discounted Zabriskie's claims of the Society's impending financial insolvency and the inadequacy of its current facility. And finally, they questioned whether, in fact, the Society would long remain a separate unit within the Historical Society or, instead, simply be subsumed within that organization's other departments and collections. They concluded by beseeching all members "who have the interest of the Society at heart, to look carefully into this before lending their influence or casting their votes for a scheme that means annihilation of our Society, and the greatest setback that numismatics has ever received in this Country."

On May 16, the ANS membership met to formally consider the proposed merger. The official minutes of the Society tactfully note that “a lengthy discussion” occurred, after which the membership decided to wait until November to reconsider the matter. Other records, however, reveal a more complicated portrait. According to merger opponents, for almost four months before sending the May 2 meeting notice, Zabriskie had quietly been collecting proxy statements from members he felt would support the merger. In addition, the May 2 mailing was not distributed uniformly, with many of the opponents failing to receive blank proxy statements along with the meeting notice.

Then there was the meeting itself. Zabriskie had scheduled it himself, setting the unusual hour of 4 p.m. as the time in an effort (according to opponents) to limit attendance. And at the meeting, Zabriskie imposed severe restrictions on the opposition’s ability to question the merger. According to opponents, Zabriskie in fact at one point “announced in no gentle manner that dilatory tactics would be useless, as he intended to carry this matter through and had sufficient proxies to do it.” Unfortunately for Zabriskie, he was wrong. In a preliminary vote, it was determined that he had collected ninety-four votes in favor of the merger, while seventy opposed it. Although Zabriskie had a majority of votes, it was an insufficient majority under the Society’s bylaws to pass the measure. As a result, Zabriskie tabled the measure until November when, presumably, he hoped to have enough votes.

Of course, in the intervening months, it was the opposition that marshaled additional support, and at the November meeting the proposed merger was unanimously defeated. Likely sensing the impending defeat, Zabriskie did not attend the meeting. The next day, jubilant opponents advised the New-York Historical Society’s leadership of the decision and expressed their “good will and hearty co-operation in all matters in which the interests of the two societies are akin.”

The proposed merger—the potential death of the Society—thus had been defeated, but what would become of Zabriskie? Surely he would now resign his presidency . . . or would he? In hopeful anticipation of his expected resignation, some members on the Executive Committee had identified an ideal replacement: Archer Milton Huntington.

Huntington had been a member of the ANS since 1899, although an inactive one. For instance, there is no record of him attending a single meeting of the Society before becoming president, and even he would later concede that he was “ignorant as to what has been done by the



Port of New York City, Municipalities Consolidation, 1898. One of the medals commissioned by the ANS during Zabriskie’s tenure as president.



Archer M. Huntington, 1905

Society” before 1905. During this period, however, Huntington had been amassing his own large collection of Hispanic coinage. He had also been pursuing other interests, including business matters, philanthropic efforts, and social obligations in the United States and abroad. (“The King and all the prominent officials in Italy . . . gave us receptions, balls, dinners and other entertainments,” a colleague wrote Huntington. “The Pope was also very sweet with us.”) In addition, he was also working with his cousin, the noted architect Charles Huntington, on “our scheme”: the establishment of the Hispanic Society of America.

On May 9, 1904, the same day that opponents of the Numismatic Society–Historical Society merger issued their circular, Huntington quietly purchased nineteen lots at 158th Street in New York City. Later that month, he held the organizational meeting of the new Hispanic Society and established its Board. By July, the 158th Street property had been surveyed, and blueprints were being drafted. And by early August, the press had been informed of the new museum, with ground being broken for the Hispanic Society’s “Audubon Park” facility on August 24. During the next few months, Huntington and his cousin would spend much effort designing and overseeing the construction of the new facility.

Would Zabriskie Resign?

During this time, of course, the ANS was undergoing its own travails with Zabriskie’s proposed merger. Huntington was well aware of the controversy, having received a copy of the May 9 circular. He was also kept updated on the affair by Charles Pryer, the treasurer of the Society and a long-time acquaintance of Huntington’s. In fact, Pryer had been the one who, in 1899, had sponsored Huntington’s membership in the Society. Pryer would also be the one, in the very near future, who would have a large part in expanding Huntington’s role with the Society. In June 1904, however, Pryer was simply informing Huntington on the events of the preceding May (“I am happy to say we will continue to exist . . .”) and expressing his hope that the matter would now die, although he did note that it could still come up for a vote in November if Zabriskie was “foolish enough not to let it drop.”

Zabriskie, of course, did press the matter, and by the end of November 1904 the question of merging the ANS with the Historical Society had finally been laid to rest. The issue, though, still remained: who should now lead the ANS? While opponents agreed with Pryer that Archer Huntington was “the most desirable man,” what would Andrew Zabriskie do? Pryer agreed that Zabriskie’s resignation was “an absolute necessity.” However, this did not mean that he would resign voluntarily. “Can we in

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

American Numismatic and Archæological Society

The undersigned, members of this Society, believing that the facts and occurrences relating to the proposed absorption of this Society by the New York Historical Society should be known to all members, desire to call your attention to the following :

As announced by the circular sent out by the President's Committee, the question of amalgamation was brought up to be acted upon at the regular business meeting of the Society held on the 16th day of May, last.

PECULIAR PROCEDURE

Certain features of this meeting stand out so prominently as to merit special notice.

FIRST :—The meeting was held at 4 P. M., an unusual and inconvenient hour for many of the members of this Society.

SECOND :—The President had been quietly securing proxies for this meeting for four months prior thereto, though no inkling was given to the members generally until the circulars sent out May 2d, 1904.

THIRD :—Of these circulars sent out May 2d, there were two distinct kinds—one contained a request that the member would sign and return a proxy, a blank form being enclosed ; while the other contained no mention of any proxy whatever and was intended for those suspected of being unfavorable to the proposition.

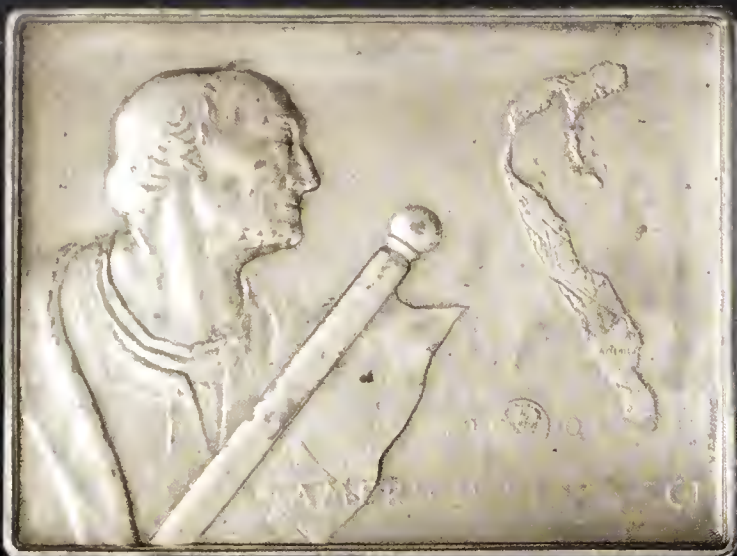
FOURTH :—When the question came before the meeting, the Chair attempted to force upon the members a rule that each side should select a spokesman who would make the arguments for and against the measure, *and that no one else would be allowed to express his views on the subject.*

FIFTH :—Failing to carry this arbitrary ruling, the Chair ruled that no one could speak on the question more than once or for a longer time than five minutes, and attempted to enforce this ruling *after* a speech of nearly half an hour had been delivered *in favor of the measure*, with no objection on the part of the Chair.

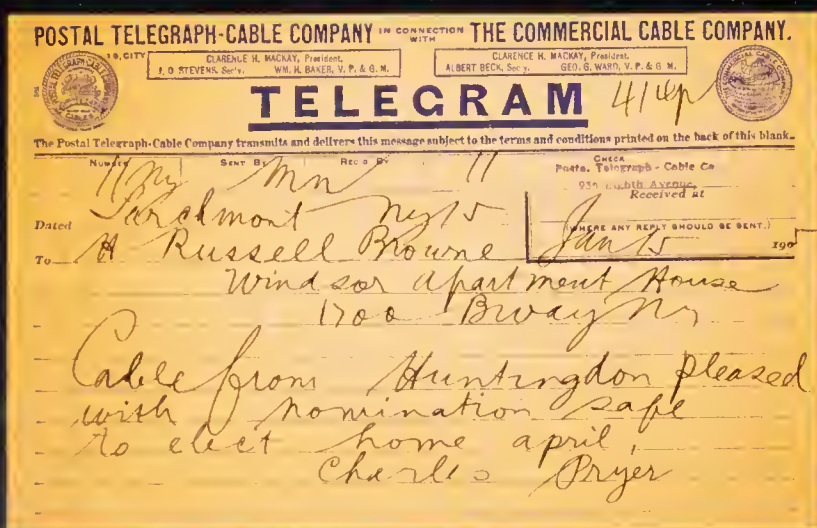
SIXTH :—Becoming annoyed by the opposition of those members desiring full and free discussion, the Chair announced in no gentle manner that dilatory tactics would be useless, as he intended to carry this matter through and *had sufficient proxies to do it.*

WHY?

The questions at once arise—Why was it necessary to keep the members in ignorance of this intended action if it was to be such a benefit to the Society? Why should any distinction be made between one member and another in sending out the circulars of May 2d, if fair play and an honest and an open argument of the question was desired?



Amerigo Vespucci, 400th Anniversary Celebration, 1903. The final medal commissioned by the ANS during Zabriskie's presidency.



January 1905 telegram from Charles Pryer, advising the ANS of Huntington's acceptance of the presidency.

honor offer the chair to him [Huntington]," Pryer asked, "until we know what Mr. Zabriskie is going to do?"

The answer was soon forthcoming. By December 12, Zabriskie had called a meeting of the Society's Executive Committee for December 16. And at that meeting, either by choice or coercion, Andrew Zabriskie resigned. The same day, Zabriskie distributed a printed circular to the Society's membership. In it, Zabriskie defended himself, expressing surprise at the "bitter opposition" that arose against his "seemingly most advantageous scheme" to merge the ANS with the Historical Society. He reaffirmed his belief that a "distinct majority" of the ANS's membership favored the merger, but stated that he personally felt that it would be "inexpedient to attempt to force a measure through which has the opposition" that this one did. "I have for many years labored, almost unaided, to maintain and increase the membership of this Society," he concluded. "It has been no light or pleasant task, and one which other demands upon my time cannot permit me to continue." Zabriskie was resigning effective December 17.

Zabriskie attached to this circular a second one entitled "Memoranda of the more Important Achievements of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society during the Administration of President Zabriskie." In this latter circular, he listed all of the successes of his almost ten years as president.

Although Zabriskie would live another eleven years and be elected honorary ANS president for life in 1908, he never would again actively participate in the Society's affairs.

Persuading Huntington to Seek Office

On December 17, the same day that Zabriskie officially resigned, Charles Pryer wrote to Archer Huntington. He briefly informed Huntington of the day's events before coming directly to the point: "The Nominating Committee of the Soc. have requested me to ask you if they can in any way induce you to accept the vacant chair of President. It is the desire of the *whole body*," he wrote, "that you will favorably consider this request, and by so doing you would confer a great boon upon all of us, and unite the organization firmly and harmoniously and assure us of a useful and successful future." Within a week, the Society's Nominating Committee officially nominated Huntington. All he had to do was accept.

But Huntington was traveling in Europe at the moment and not easily reached. One week passed. Then another. By early January, the Society's senior leadership began to worry: Would Huntington accept the nomination? With the annual meeting already scheduled for January

15, the Committee established a fallback slate of candidates, with Zabriskie's presidential predecessor, Daniel Parish Jr., returning to that office again if Huntington did not respond in time. Then, on the 15th, the ANS received a telegram from Charles Pryer: "Cable from Huntington," he wrote. "Pleased with nomination. Safe to elect. Home April." "We MUST elect him" now, one committee member wrote upon learning of Huntington's response. And elect him they did. Within days, the Society's secretary was writing to Huntington on behalf of the ANS, congratulating him on being elected as the Society's tenth president.

Then the problems began. At the same time that the Society's secretary was happily writing to Huntington, Huntington himself was composing his first response to the Nominating Committee's December letter. "I can only say that while I very deeply appreciate [the offer]," he wrote from Cairo on January 20, "before accepting so important a position . . . I should like to have the opportunity of discussing the matter both with yourselves and other members of the Society." But what of his cable to Pryer in which he allegedly told Pryer he was willing to run for office? Apparently, Huntington's intentions were not as positive as Pryer had claimed. In that cable, Huntington had actually informed Pryer that he "would prefer first to discuss plans for future with yourself [Pryer] and members" before accepting the nomination. Clearly, Pryer had misspoken in his eagerness to have Huntington as the Society's new president.

Possibly sensing his mistake, Pryer wrote again to Huntington later in January, emphasizing the unanimity of the membership's support for his candidacy and the financial stability of the Society ("we are very far from being in financial troubles"). Huntington, in turn, replied to Pryer by reemphasizing his desire to learn more about the workings of the Society before accepting the presidency. During the next month, Pryer and Huntington would correspond with one another about the virtues of the Society and minimal obligations of the presidency, with Pryer finally practically begging Huntington to accept the office. "It will be the happiest moment I have ever spent in the Soc. when I see you occupy the chair," he finally wrote before reaffirming that Huntington would be under no obligation to support the Society financially because it was so sound—something particularly ironic, given the vast sums of money Huntington would donate to the Society over the course of the next half century.

Huntington, in turn, would advise Pryer that he had "considerable hesitation about accepting the Presidency of your Society, for many reasons, but particularly because I am so ignorant as to what has been done for the

Society and what will be best for its future." However, by early March 1905, Huntington's qualms were appeased—or at least his protestations abated—and he agreed to serve. And after his return to the United States in May, Huntington officially presided over his first meeting as president.

Huntington's presidency would be brief, lasting only five years (1905–1910); however, the impact of his increased involvement with the Society would reach far beyond his term in office. During the next half century, Huntington would overhaul the Society's governing and membership structures and provide funding for the construction and expansion of new headquarters for the Society, for the endowment of the Society's first sustained publications program, for the establishment and expansion of curatorial and library staffing, and for numerous additions to the collection itself.

As a result, partly because of Huntington, the ANS would transform itself in the first half of the twentieth century from a small collectors' club into an internationally recognized learned society. Yet Huntington's beneficence only was part of the reason that the Society flourished. The other key figure in the Society's new generation of leadership would also arrive that January 1905, but with much less acclaim. Little noticed among all the commotion surrounding Huntington was a letter that arrived at the Society on January 20. "If it were in any way possible for me to meet you," the eager Yale student wrote the Society's secretary, "I would like to do so very much, so that I could find out a little more about the membership and things in general." The student? Edward T. Newell, the person whose intellectual leadership of the Society, when matched with Huntington's financing, would contribute much in enabling the Society to reach new heights by the middle of the twentieth century.



THE OTHER NEW JERSEY A STRANGE CASE OF “VANDALISM” IN EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS

OLIVER D. HOOVER

Introduction

In a recent article chronicling important auction sales of early American coins during the Civil War period, David Fanning draws attention to an apparent bronze follis struck at Carthage under the Vandal king Gelimer (530–534) that was first sold as an unusual New Jersey copper in 1855 (see Fanning's article in the summer 2008 *C4 Newsletter*). In this initial appearance in the sale of the A. C. Kline collection, the coin was described as “New Jersey Penny, copper, horse's head facing left, XLII. Rev. ‘Kart Hago,’ Indian standing. Very fine and exceedingly rare.” The piece was sold as a New Jersey copper or related issue at least six more times, until it was purchased by W. S. Appleton in 1891. Appleton published articles in the *Boston Historical Magazine* (April 1863) and the *American Journal of Numismatics* (April 1897), in which he openly recognized the supposed New Jersey rarity as an ancient coin of Carthage; nevertheless, it continued to be sold as a New Jersey piece until Appleton finally purchased it for himself. Despite Appleton's published identification of the coin's type in 1863, one can only be amazed alongside Fanning that a coin of the sixth century could pass as a U.S. state copper minted less than seventy years before its first appearance at auction.

Horse Heads

The only real connection between Gelimer's bronze folles (fig. 1) and New Jersey coppers (fig. 2) is the prominent use of a horse head in the design. The horse head on the latter is derived from the helmet crest used on the Great Seal of New Jersey (fig. 3) designed by Pierre Eugene du Simitiere and adopted by the state legislature in 1777. Like the plows that accompany it on the Great Seal and on the coppers, in the eighteenth-century New Jersey context, the horse head expresses pride in the state's agricultural wealth and its foundation upon an industrious farming community.

Like the New Jersey coppers, the horse head on Gelimer's coins also refers to the foundation not of a farming state but of a mercantile city. According to the mythological accounts offered by Greek and Roman authors, the city of Carthage (from Phoenician *Qart Hadasht*, meaning “new city”) was originally settled by a band of Phoenician exiles from Tyre led by their queen, whose name is variously given as Elissa or Dido. Following their escape from Tyre and the wrath of King Pygmalion, Elissa-Dido and her followers sailed to North Africa. After landing in Libya, the queen begged the native inhabitants for a small

plot of land where the exiles could settle. The native Libyans were leery of the newcomers at first, but they agreed when Elissa-Dido asked for only as much land as could be encompassed by an ox hide. However, by cutting the hide into thin strips the Phoenicians were able to get the better of the Libyans and encompass an entire hill. Having taken possession of the hill known as Byrsa (“ox hide,” in Greek), the Phoenicians began to dig the foundations for their new settlement. While digging on one side of the hill they are said to have unearthed an ox head. This was taken as a sign that the settlement would be wealthy but subject to others, so the foundation was moved to the other side of the hill. While digging at the new site, a horse head was found. This was considered an omen of wealth and freedom, and thus the second location was chosen for the site of Carthage.

Thus the horse head appears on Gelimer’s KARTHAGO series as the badge of the city responsible for issuing the coins. In fact, when this emblem appears on the sixth-century coinage of the city’s Vandal ruler, it continues an old custom. The horse head or an entire horse was a standard type for the coinage struck at Carthage and at Punic (i.e., Carthaginian Phoenician) mints in Sicily in the fourth and third centuries BC (fig. 4). Carthage was destroyed by the Romans at the end of the Third Punic War (149–146 BC) but was later resettled as a Roman colony.

No doubt the Carthaginian foundation myth would have had resonance for many American settlers in the eighteenth century and earlier. Like Elissa-Dido and her people, many colonists had come to British North America fleeing repression in their homelands. Many also found themselves forced to rely on the native inhabitants for their survival, particularly during the early period of settlement and at all times in the wild back country. Even the trickery through which the Phoenicians acquired an entire hill would have been familiar to many.

The myth of Elissa-Dido and Byrsa may ultimately lie behind the infamous “Walking Purchase” of 1737, through which James Logan and the Proprietors of Pennsylvania acquired about seventy square miles of land from the Lenape (Delaware) Indians. After much cajoling, the Lenape king Nutimus was persuaded to recognize a deed ceding as much land to the Proprietors as could be traversed in a day and a half. When Nutimus accepted the deed, he believed that the area would be measured out by a slow walk through the wilderness; however, wishing to make the most of the agreement, Logan hired runners and cleared a path through the bush beforehand. By so doing, the Proprietors almost doubled the area of their land claims. This deception justifiably rankled with the Lenape Indians, who under the leader-

ship of King Teedyuscung waged war on settlers within the area of the “Walking Purchase” from 1755 to 1756. The conflict was only brought to an end after a truce brokered by the Quakers between Teedyuscung and the Proprietary Government, and new treaties were signed at Easton in 1756 and 1758. The conclusion to the frontier violence engendered by the “Walking Purchase” was celebrated by a remarkable series of Indian peace medals (fig. 5).

Despite the common thread of experience between the Phoenician refugees under Elissa-Dido in North Africa and colonists in British North America, there is no evidence to suggest that Romano-Carthaginian mythology influenced the iconography of the Great Seal of New Jersey. Nevertheless, the parallels seem not to have been entirely lost on some settlers of nearby New York State, which boasts the villages of Carthage (formerly Long Falls) and West Carthage (founded c. 1798), as well as the city of Utica (founded 1773), named after the ancient port of Carthage (fig. 6).

The “Indian”

In the Kline catalogue, the standing figure is described as an Indian, but considering the ancient origin of the type, this is hardly likely. Ancient numismatists now generally agree that the figure on the KARTHAGO issues of Gelimer was intended to represent either the Vandal king in military dress, a soldier, or the personification of *Virtus* (manliness, valor). However, it is easy to see how the cataloguer of the Kline sale, laboring under an erroneous belief in an American context for the coin, might have misinterpreted the type as an Indian. By the nineteenth century, there was already a very long history of depicting Indians in fanciful pseudoclassical dress in European and American art. This false classicizing iconographic tendency was still apparent in the design of the headdress for James Longacre’s “Indian princess” gold dollar and three-dollar coins of 1854–1889 (fig. 7). Nevertheless, the cataloguer also may have been deceived by the linear design of the figure’s armor on the KARTHAGO piece, which has some vague similarity to the clothing worn by the standing Indian on Massachusetts copper cents and half-cents struck in 1787 and 1788 (fig. 8).

Ancient or Modern?

A persistent question about the Kline piece is whether it was an authentic follis of Gelimer presented as a New Jersey rarity or whether it was a modern forgery of an ancient coin. If it was an authentic ancient coin, it seems remarkable that buyers could have been convinced that it was struck in New Jersey in the late eighteenth century. The flans for Gelimer’s folles were not processed by machine but fashioned by hand, often resulting in imperfectly round edges. Likewise, the letter punches



Fig. 1: Vandal North Africa. Carthage. Gelimer (AD 530–534). Bronze follis (42 nummi). (Triton VIII, January 11, 2005, lot 1289) 20 mm.



Fig. 2: United States. New Jersey copper, 1787. (ANS 1945.42.688) 29 mm.



Fig. 3: The Great Seal of New Jersey.



Fig. 4: Zeugitania. Carthage. Gold 10-staters, 350–320 BC. (ANS 1997.9.193) 7 mm. Image enlarged.



Fig. 5: United States. Philadelphia. The Friendly Association for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Measures. Silver Indian peace medal, 1757. (ANS 1966.16.8) 43 mm.



Fig. 6: United States. Utica Bank 25-cent paper advertising note, October 22, 1862. (ANS 1945.42.126)



Fig. 7: United States. Gold dollar, 1855. (ANS 1908.93.242) 15 mm.



Fig. 8: United States. Massachusetts copper cent, 1787. (ANS 1911.85.4) 29 mm.



Fig. 9: Vandal North Africa. Carthage. Gelimer (AD 530–534). Bronze nummus. (CNG 72, June 14, 2006, lot 2212) 10 mm.

used for cutting dies in sixth-century Carthage were much thicker and crude in comparison to those used for New Jersey coppers in the late eighteenth century.

In the discussions of the coin given by W. S. Appleton in the *Bulletin of the Boston Numismatic Society* and the *American Journal of Numismatics*, he repeatedly expresses his suspicion that the Kline coin is not a true ancient coin but rather “a copy or an imitation,” based on his view that the examples of KARTHAGO folles known to him from descriptions and engravings “evidently refer to pieces much older and ruder.” If the Kline coin was a (poor) forgery of the nineteenth century, it is possible that it might have been struck on a machined flan and had its legend produced using modern letter punches. Such a forgery might account for Appleton’s misgivings and the coin’s passage through six different sales as a mysterious New Jersey copper before its connection to Vandalic Carthage was recognized. However, this explanation seems rather unlikely unless one assumes that a KARTHAGO forgery was produced for the specific purpose of inventing a new rarity for the New Jersey copper collecting market.

Machined flans and modern letter punches would have represented unnecessary expenses to a forger interested in creating a false ancient coin and would have served as stumbling blocks to passing the fake as authentic among learned collectors. A much greater air of authenticity could be had by manually cutting the dies and by using cast bronze planchets. Indeed, the Italian forger Luigi Cigoi (1811–1875) used these very processes to create the late Roman and early Byzantine forgeries that have been attributed to him. He is known to have produced at least one Vandal piece: a nummus of Gelimer with the KARTHAGO type of the higher denominations rather than the usual portrait type of Gelimer’s authentic nummi (fig. 9). Cigoi’s foray into Gelimer’s KARTHAGO series raises the possibility that he or others could have produced false folles, one of which ultimately entered into the Kline collection. On the other hand, Cigoi’s prime motivation for faking the nummus was that the KARTHAGO type was never used for this denomination, and therefore his false example would command a premium on the market. The KARTHAGO folles, however, were relatively well known in the nineteenth century and not likely to sell for the large sums that a unique nummus could bring. So while Cigoi or other forgers could have perpetrated a forgery of Gelimer’s KARTHAGO folles, the financial motive for such a forgery seems to be lacking.

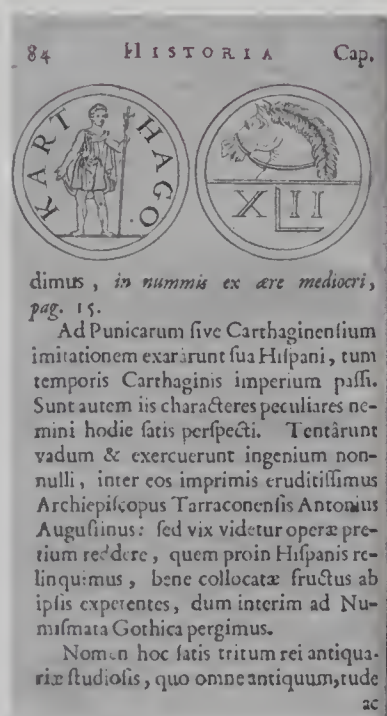


Fig. 10: Page 84 of Charles Patin’s *Introductio ad historiam numismatum* (Amsterdam, 1683), illustrating and discussing a KARTHAGO follis of Gelimer. Courtesy of David Fanning.



Fig. 11: Hand-drawn illustration copy and English translation of pages 83–84 of Charles Patin’s *Introductio ad historiam numismatum* (Amsterdam, 1683) found in Howard’s copy of the Kline sale catalogue. Courtesy of David Fanning.

If the evidence—such as it is—seems to tell against the Kline coin both as a forgery aimed at collectors of early Americana and as a fake intended to be sold to collectors

of ancient coins, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the Kline piece was probably an authentic follis of Gelimer. The argument for authenticity may be further supported by the description of the piece when it appeared in the 1891 sale of the George Morris collection. According to the cataloguer, the coin had a “light olive” patina. While this is not a guarantee of antiquity (nineteenth-century forgers did have the ability to fake patinas), it does tend to suggest it. A light, olive-colored patina is typical for many Vandal coins from North Africa, although chocolate brown is also common. If the Kline piece was indeed ancient, then perhaps Appleton’s doubts may be attributed to his personal inexperience with ancient coins and his necessary reliance on engravings rather than photographs as a means of gauging authenticity. Engravers responsible for the woodcut illustrations in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century works were notorious for “improving” the quality of the types on the coins, as we can see when comparing the classicizing illustration of the KARTHAGO piece in Charles Patin’s *Introductio ad historiam numismatum* (1683; fig. 10) with the crudeness of the authentic Gelimer coin (fig. 1) it purports to represent.

What They Knew and When They Knew It

If the Kline coin was actually an authentic KARTHAGO follis of Gelimer, as seems likely, we come back to the question of how it could have gone through six sales before it was openly identified. The handwritten notes in the copy of the Kline sale belonging to Winslow J. Howard (the purchaser of the piece under discussion) indicates that the proper identification of the coin as Carthaginian was made by Howard well before Appleton came to the same conclusion. Likewise, an insert into the Howard’s catalogue (fig. 11) copies information on Carthaginian coins and the accompanying woodcut from Charles Patin’s *Introductio ad historiam numismatum*. As the handwritten insert is an English translation of Patin’s Latin text, one must conclude that Howard had a solid command of the ancient language and therefore should have realized from the start that the Kline coin was unconnected to New Jersey. Even a nineteenth-century American schoolboy, with his exposure to the *Aeneid* and the *bon mot* of Cato the Elder, would have recognized the name of Carthage on the Kline coin. Indeed, under the coin’s lot number 1935, Howard writes “Not a New Jersey coin, but a coin of Carthage,” followed by “Afterwards sold by Howard to [John C.] Curtis & bought of Curtis by Haines.” All of this shows that Howard knew the true identity of the coin at some point before the sale of the Haines collection in 1863. Since Appleton argued for a Carthaginian origin for the coin in his 1863 article and cited Patin as a reference, it is tempting to think that perhaps Howard derived his information from Appleton.

The fact that subsequent auction sales of the Klein coin avoid explicitly describing it as a New Jersey copper also suggests that its several owners were aware of its true identity by the time of sale. When Benjamin Haines catalogued his collection for sale, he quoted the description of the piece from the original Kline sale verbatim, probably as a means of sidestepping any possible accusation that he was knowingly trying to sell an ancient coin as a New Jersey rarity. When Appleton bought the coin from the sale of the George Morris collection in 1891, the auction catalogue was also very cautious about Kline’s original New Jersey attribution, describing the piece as: “New Jersey (?) A remarkable coin. The obverse has a horse head similar to the New Jersey but much enlarged; below XLII. Rev., man with remarkably small head, a hat hanging on left ear, his body developing in proportion downwards, making lower part of the trunk, apparently, weigh more than all the rest of him; in his hand he holds a staff with trefoil or pawnbrokers sign, KARTHAGO. What is it? Was the New Jersey design taken from it? Very fine, light olive.” Here the potential connection to New Jersey was still proffered, but enough questions were raised to easily avoid a charge of misrepresentation.

The relatively frequent sale of the coin over thirty-six years (it appeared on average once every six years) may suggest that the various owners quickly discovered that their New Jersey prize actually originated far out of state. However, as gentlemen and individuals who probably should have known better, none of them wished to reveal that they had been deceived and expose themselves to embarrassment. Therefore they preferred to tacitly perpetuate the false New Jersey attribution when they sold their collections.

If this is the correct interpretation of the continued appearance of the Kline coin as a New Jersey piece in the second half of the nineteenth century, it still remains to explain the first erroneous description of the coin in the original Kline sale. Since the collection of A. C. Kline included a substantial group of Roman coins as well as an extremely important component of early American material, it is tempting to think that when the catalogue was written, a Gelimer follis from the ancient collection slipped into the American collection. The coin was subsequently miscataloged because of the ephemeral similarity of the Carthaginian horse head to that found on New Jersey coppers.

Acknowledgements

The author is indebted to David Fanning and Joel Orosz for their helpful discussion and generous sharing of information necessary for developing this article.

From the Collections Manager

Recent Acquisitions

By Elena Stolyarik

The ANS is deeply committed to our membership, so it is always heartwarming for the staff when those feelings are reciprocated. Recently we learned that John Francis Lhotka Jr. had been thoughtful enough to bequeath his collection (over 1,947 examples) of ancient Greek (figs. 1–3), Roman republican (figs. 4–6), Roman imperial (figs. 7–8), medieval (fig. 9), and modern (fig. 10) coins in bronze, silver, and gold to the ANS. Born in Butte, Montana, in 1921, Lhotka joined the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service as an officer on June 17, 1942, serving in Alaska. He also took part in the Northern Kurile Air Offensive and received American Campaign and World War II Victory medals. He was discharged from the army at Fort Douglas, Utah, on January 10, 1946. In 1951, Dr. Lhotka became a devoted member of the ANS, and in 1970 he was elected a Life Fellow. In 1960, he established a fund to purchase coins for ANS collections, primarily in the fields of Bohemia, the Slavic Balkans, and the Byzantine and Ottoman empires in Europe. In 1961, he also provided funds for the purchases of numismatic publications on similar topics. Dr. Lhotka was known as a collector and author of several popular works, including *Medieval European Coinage, Introduction to East Roman (Byzantine) Coinage*, and *Introduction to Medieval Bracteates*. His posthumous contribution to the ANS represents a significant addition to the numismatic holdings and will be well appreciated by scholars, students, and collectors.

Several other interesting specimens have improved our Greek and Roman holdings. Toward the end of 2008, new ANS member Samuel C. Mines donated a fourth-century BC Akarnanian silver stater of Corinthian type from the Anaktorion mint (fig. 11). An significant tetradrachm of Berenice IV (58–55 BC), eldest daughter of King Ptolemy XII Auletes of Egypt and sister of the famous Queen Cleopatra VII, struck at the Alexandria mint, was purchased in March 2009 (fig. 12). An interesting bronze coin of Claudius I that was lacking from the collection was bought on eBay for the ANS by our volunteer William H. Sudbrink. It is from the mint city of Aegaeae in Cilicia. A fine group of Roman coins was received from Jack Benedict, including a unique Vespasian denarius (fig. 13), uncertain Asia Minor orichalcum pieces of Vespasian and Domitian, a Titus bronze coin with an unrecorded countermark from Antioch in Pisidia, and an unpublished variant of a sestertius of Marcus Aurelius.

A most remarkable gift to the ANS South Asian collection of Kushan coins came from ANS Trustee and generous benefactor Dr. Lawrence A. Adams. This is an exceedingly rare gold dinar (fig. 14) of Vima Kadphises (ca. AD 100–127/8) from the second emission of the Mint I (A)—one of seven recorded examples and only the second ever to appear at auction (Triton XII, January 6–7, 2009, lot 419).

The ANS collection of Latin American coins has been given two rare 4-reales pieces of Charles I and Johanna by ANS benefactor Richard Ponterio: an early series (ca. 1536–1537) and a late series (ca. 1540–1545) piece—both products of the assayer “R,” Francisco del Rincón (fig. 15). We also received a set of seven modern coins of Venezuela (2007) as a gift of Guntars Gedulis, director of the Venezuelan choral society Gaudeamus.

The ANS collection of U.S. transit tokens has acquired a new generous gift of sixty-four examples donated by long-time member and fellow George Cuhaj. A peculiar contemporary (June 2008) British token for a Flavia coffee machine from the University of Cambridge’s department of archaeology was donated John Robb and David Yoon.

From the Bergen County Coin Club the Society’s U.S. department received examples of elongated cents commemorating several of the club’s annual shows: the twenty-third annual show, on March 12, 1983, at the Wortendyke Dutch Barn in Park Ridge, N.J.; the twenty-sixth, on March 1, 1986, at the Garretson Forge and Farm in Paramus, N.J.; and the twenty-ninth, on February 26, 1989, at the Old Dutch Reformed Church in Dumont, N.J.

Steven Bieda, ANS member and the state representative for Michigan’s twenty-fifth district, designed and presented to the ANS collection two commemorative medals: one issued for the 125th anniversary of the Michigan State Capitol in 2004, and the second, in 2008, to commemorate Elijah E. Myers (1830–1909), architect of the Michigan, Colorado, and Texas state capitols (fig. 16).

A proof silver medal (five troy ounces of pure silver) dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the Chicago Coin



Fig. 1: Attica. Athens. AR tetradrachm, c. 515–479 BC. Seltman group Gii, 243. Seltman recorded three examples of 243, the combination of dies A159/P197. (ANS 2008.63.130, bequest of John Francis Lhotka, Jr.) 20.9 mm.



Fig. 2: Aegean Islands. Cyclades. Paros. AR drachm, c. 540–490 BC. 1936 Paros Hoard?; cf. SNG Cop. 717/715. (ANS 2008.63.135, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr., ex Henry Q. Umans collection, F. S. Knobloch sale 11/13/1963) 16.5 mm.



Fig. 3: Peloponnesus. Sicyon. AR stater, c. 431–400 BC. Cf. SNG Cop. 33. (ANS 2008.63.133, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.) 22.9 mm.



Fig. 4: Roman Republic. Luceria. AR quinarius, c. 211–210 BC. Obv. head of Roma l., wearing winged Phrygian helmet with dragon-crest peak, earring, and necklace. Rev. Dioscuri riding r. with lances couched, star above each head. Scarce. C 98A/3; BMC Italy 153; B 3. (ANS 2008.63.137, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.) 16.4 mm.



Fig. 5: Roman Republic. Q. Fufius Calenus/Mucius Scaevola Cordus. 70 BC. AR denarius serratus. Rome. Obv. jugate heads of Honos, laureate with hair in locks, and Virtus, helmeted, r. Rev. talia on l., stg. r., holding cornucopia in l. hand, clasping r. hands with Roma, stg. l. with r. foot on globe and holding scepter in l. hand. C 403/1; S 797; BMC 3358; B Fufia 1; Mucia 1/R 502. Scarce. (ANS 2008.63.141, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.) 21.4 mm.



Fig. 6: Roman Republic. Faustus Cornelius Sulla. 56 BC. AR denarius. Rome. Obv. bust of Diana r., draped and wearing earring and necklace of pendants; above, crescent; on l., lituus. Rev. Sulla std. l.; below on l., Bocchus kneeling r., offering palm to Sulla; below on r., Jugurtha kneeling l., hands bound behind back. C 426/1; S 879; BMC 3824; B 59. Scarce. (ANS 2008.63.142, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.) 19.8 mm.



Fig. 7: Roman Empire. Nero. AD 63–64? AR didrachm. Cappadocia. Caesaria. Obv. laureate head of Nero r. Rev. laureate head of the deified Claudius r. RIC 619; BMC 416; C 1; S 67. Very rare. (ANS 2008.63.145, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr., ex Berg collection) 22.5 mm.



Fig. 8: Roman Empire. Tetricus II. AD 272–280. AE barbarous radiate. Blundered workmanship. Double struck on rev., from clashed die, original mint luster. (ANS 2008.63.149, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.) 19.8 mm.



Fig. 9: Great Britain. Edward IV. 1480–1483. AV London. 2nd reign; standard type D, North; type XXI, i.m. cinquefoil; N 1626; S 2091. (ANS 2008.63.1, bequest of John Francis Lhotka Jr., purchased Seaby, 10/26/71) 22.1 mm.



Fig. 10: Great Britain, Victoria.
London mint. AV sovereign. 1891.
S 3866C. (ANS 2008.63.71, be-
quest of John Francis Lhotka Jr.)
22.1 mm.



Fig. 11: Akarnania, Anaktorion
mint. AR stater, c. 350–300 BC.
(ANS 2008.64.1, gift of Samuel C.
Mines) 21 mm.



Fig. 12: Egypt, Berenice IV, 58–55
BC. Base silver/billon tetradrachm.
Alexandria mint. (ANS 2009.9.1,
purchase) 22 mm.



Fig. 13: Roman Empire, Vespasian,
AD 69–79. AR denarius. RIC 1480.
Unique. (ANS 2009.3.1, gift of Jack
Benedict) 19.5 mm.



Fig. 15: Mexico, Johana & Charles I (V).
Mexico mint. 1536–1537. AR 4 real. Nesmith
6c (same rev. die) KM 16. (ANS 2008.67.1,
gift of Richard Ponterio) 33 mm.



Fig. 16: United States, Michigan State
Capitol architect Elijah L. Myers, 1830–
1909) memorial medal, by Steven Bieda,
2009. (ANS 2009.10.1, gift of Steven
Bieda) 39 mm.



Fig. 14: India, Kushan Empire, Vima
Kadphises, AD 100–127/8. AV dinar.
Mint I (A). 2nd emission. Bopearachchi,
Premiers, Serie VII, 10–11, MK 5
(O1/R1); Domini Burns–. (ANS
2009.2.1, gift of Lawrence A. Adams. Tri-
ton XII, Jan. 6–7, 2009, no. 119.) 19 mm.

Company was generously donated by ANS life member William A. Burd. It is an example of a limited issue: only fifty medals were struck (fig. 17).

We have also been pleased to enhance the ANS's collection of American presidential medals by an example of the new 2009 presidential inaugural medal of Barack Obama, donated by the Medalcraft Mint, Inc. This was issued under the authority of the 2009 Presidential Inaugural Committee to commemorate the inauguration of Mr. Obama as president of the United States of America in January and is accompanied by its certificate of authenticity. The medal was minted in bronze, with an antique finish, by the Medalcraft Mint (fig. 18).

ANS Fellow Jonathan Kagan continued to improve our collection of French medals, this time donating two cast portrait medallions mounted on wood panels: a relief-profile portrait of French zoologist André Marie Constant Dumeril, signed at the truncation "David 1828" (fig. 19), and a portrait of French designer and painter Nicolas Toussaint Charlet, signed at the truncation "David 1808" (fig. 20). These two bronze medallions are part of the artistic *oeuvre* of the famous sculptor Pierre-Jean David (1788–1856), a Romantic artist known after his birth-place as David d'Angers. His most impressive work is considered to be the high-relief sculpture of France in the Pantheon, in Paris, but his best works are to be found among his sculptures and medallions of famous people, several examples of which the ANS has received as generous gifts from Mr. Kagan.

Through a donation from long-time member Scott H. Miller, the ANS medals collection has been enriched by yet another interesting new piece: a bronze plaquette of Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809–1892), the Englishman often regarded as the chief representative of the Victorian age in poetry and the first English poet ever given a peerage "for services to literature" (fig. 21). The plaquette represents the work of the American sculptor and member of National Sculptor Society Ralph Bartlett Goddard (1861–1936), whose statues *Invictus* and *Première Epreuve* were exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1897. Goddard was known for his bronze bas-relief portraits of leading modern authors and poets and for several statues, including one of Gutenberg, which was executed for Robert Hoe in New York City.

The ANS also acquired an interesting donation from the American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA): a commemorative medal dedicated to the renowned medallic artist Victor David Brenner. AINA President Mel Wacks also enriched our collection of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame medals by several new examples.



Fig. 17: United States. Chicago Coin Company, Inc. Tenth anniversary silver medal, 2005. (ANS 2009.11.1, gift of William A. Burd) 63 mm.



Fig. 18: United States. The 2009 presidential inaugural AE medallion of Barack Obama. (ANS 2009.7.1, gift of the Medalcraft Mint, Inc.) 70 mm.



Fig. 19: Cast AE portrait medallion of Nicolas Toussaint Charlet, by Pierre-Jean David (1788–1856) (ANS 2009.4.1, gift of Jonathan H. Kagan) 120 mm.



Fig. 20: Cast AE portrait medallion of Andre Marie Constant Dumeril, by Pierre-Jean David (1788–1856) (ANS 2009.4.2, gift of Jonathan H. Kagan) 116 mm.



Fig. 21: AE plaque of Alfred Tennyson (1809–1892) by Ralph Bartlett Goddard (1861–1936). (ANS 2008.69.1, gift of Scott H. Miller) 180x260 mm.



Fig. 22: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame AE commemorative medal of Milton Berle (1908–2002), by Eugene Daub. 2008. (ANS 2009.6.4, gift of Mel Wacks) 48x46 mm.



Fig. 23: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame AE commemorative medal of Ernestine Rose (1810–1892), by Gerta Ries Wiener. 1994. (ANS 2009.6.1, gift of Mel Wacks) 48x46 mm.

One is the bronze medal dedicated to Milton Berle (1908–2002), the star of the popular *Texaco Star Theater* who was known as well as a star of the *Ziegfeld Follies* on Broadway (fig. 22). Also a songwriter, Berle was the author of numerous motion pictures and television shows, and he received an Emmy nomination for his lead role on *The Dick Powell Show* in 1961. The medal was designed by the famous American sculptor Eugene Daub (who is also a winner of the Saltus Award). Another interesting medal in this group recognizes the achievements of Ernestine Rose (1810–1892), an equal-rights pioneer, who for over fifty years tried to promote “the rights of humanity without distinction of sex, sect, party, country, or color” (fig. 23). This work was designed in 1994 by Gerta Ries Wiener, another of whose recently acquired medals is that honoring Dr. Bela Schick (1877–1967), professor of pediatrics, known for his important studies on scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and nutrition for children (fig. 24). His Schick test determined weakness to diphtheria and eventually helped lead to the abolition of this childhood disease, which in 1927 alone attacked one hundred thousand Americans, leading to about ten thousand deaths. Among the latest issues of the Jewish-American Hall of Fame series is a bronze medal dedicated to Bess Myerson (born 1924) the first—and, so far, only—Jewish Miss America. A popular television celebrity and philanthropist, Myerson has lectured tirelessly against racism and on behalf of tolerance. As commissioner of consumer affairs of New York City, she was the initiator of the most consumer-protection legislation in the country and was featured by *Life Magazine* (July 16, 1971) as “A Consumer’s Best Friend.” The Myerson medal was designed by Alex Shagin, another ANS Saltus Award winner (fig. 25).

A commemorative bronze medal celebrating the seventieth birthday of ANS Fellow Dr. Ira L. Rezak (August 5, 2008) was generously donated by his wife, Brigitte Bedos-Rezak (fig. 26). Designed by Israeli artist Dana Krinsky, known for her exhibits in Great Britain, Israel, and at several FIDEM congresses, the iconography of this medal suggests the transmission of knowledge and values in numismatic form and has a quotation from the Talmud: (“we have learned from our tradition”).



Fig. 24: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame AE commemorative medal of Bela Schick (1877–1967), by Gerta Ries Wiener. 1990. (ANS 2009.6.3, gift of Mel Wacks) 48x43 mm.



Fig. 25: United States. Jewish-American Hall of Fame AE commemorative medal of Bess Myerson (b. 1924), by Alex Shagin. 2001. (ANS 2009.6.2, gift of Mel Wacks) 48x46 mm.



Fig. 26: Ira Rezak, commemorative bronze medal, by Dana Krinsky. 2008. (ANS 2009.9.1, gift of Brigitte Bedos-Rezak) 96 mm.

Photo Essay

A Return to Audubon Terrace

By Alan Roche

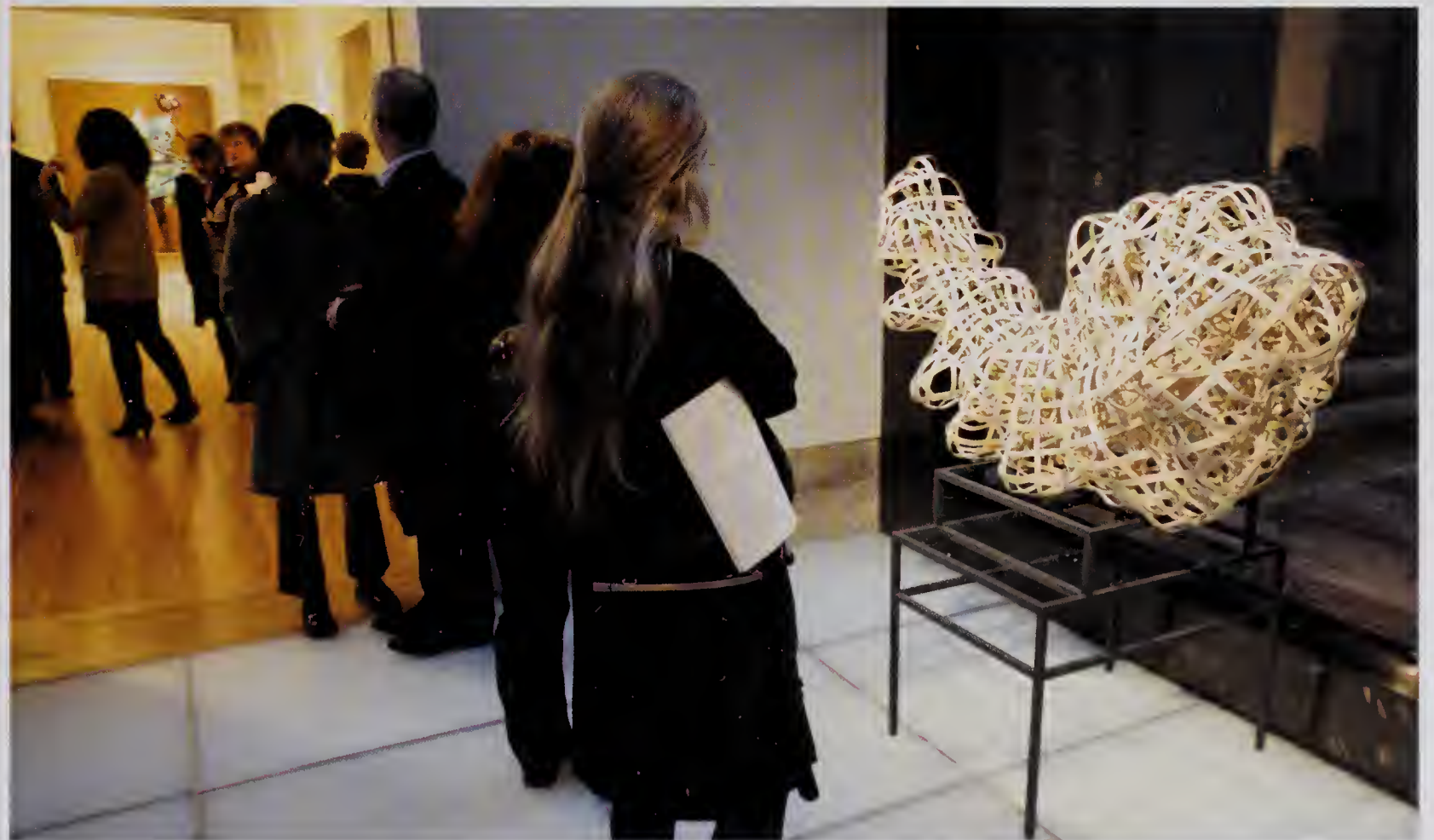


On this page: Reception in the new exhibition hall at Audubon Terrace, formerly the ANS's large exhibition hall and lecture room.

On the facing page, above: A visitor views a video installation in the former small exhibition area, which contained the ANS's medals display; below: A sculpture on display inside the GlassLink between the two buildings, which was designed by the architect James Vincent Czajka. The Academy of Arts and Letters spent

\$1.45 million on this spectacular addition, which connects the two original structures.

On page 50, above: The former council room of the ANS; below: ANS trustees, staff, and members (L to R: Robert Kandel, Michael Bates, Gordon Frost, Joanne Isaac, Chris Owens, Ute Wartenberg, Robert Schaafs, Robert Hoge, and Norman Pepin) meet up with former staff member Chris Owens, who has been working for the Academy since the ANS moved downtown.





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Obituary

Silvia Mani Hurter

By Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert



Silvia Mani Hurter, the well-known Swiss numismatist and former deputy director of the auction house Bank Leu, died on January 20, 2009, in a Manhattan hospital after a minor accident. Although retired from the Zürich firm Leu Numismatik since 1998, she had recently begun to work again for its successor company LHS Numismatik. She was also preparing the publication of several older coin hoards, including the famous Asyut hoard, and she intended to present a paper on this at the International Numismatic Congress in August. Her untimely death has taken one of the great numismatists from us.

Silvia Hurter was one of the doyennes of the numismatic world, which she entered almost by accident. She was born on July 23, 1933, in Olten, a small Swiss town near Basel; her father was a local optometrist. After finishing school at eighteen with the “Matura,” the Swiss high-school diploma, she decided on a career as a secretary. Leo Mildenberg, who ran the ancient department of the Bank Leu auction house in Zurich, was looking for a secretary. Silvia passed the shop and a beautiful coin of Syracuse caught her eye, and she applied for the post. A few days later she was hired. For both sides this appointment proved fortuitous: as Leo Mildenberg in his old age fondly remembered, Silvia Hurter was his greatest numismatic discovery. Over the years, she climbed to ever greater heights in the hierarchy of the bank, finally reaching in 1985 the position of vice chairman, becoming the first woman in this position in the Swiss banking world.

Although she first entered Bank Leu as a secretary, Silvia’s talents in numismatics did not remain hidden for long. She worked hard and learned quickly. Most importantly, she had an eye for objects. “She sees real beauty,” Leo Mildenberg once said about her. This talent allowed her to excel in the difficult area of authenticity, in which she became a master.

Leo Mildenberg was undoubtedly Silvia’s most important teacher. Yet there were many others who generously shared their knowledge with her. She always mentioned in particular Hans-Jörg Bloesch, Leonard Forrer, and Walter Niggeler. While she and Leo Mildenberg sold or created some of the great ancient collections for their

clients, Silvia was slow in entering the scholarly field. Her first article was a publication about a hoard of tetradrachms of Clazomenae (*SNR* 1966), in which she established the chronology of this mint. Encouraged by the success of this publication, she decided to work more in the academic field. In 1967, she joined the Swiss Numismatic Society, and the American Numismatic Society elected her a member the following year. In 1982, she was elected into the council of the Swiss Numismatic Society, which she led as president from 1994 to 2002. In 1987, she joined the editorial team of the *Swiss Numismatic Review*, which she led with several colleagues until her death. Under Leo Mildenberg’s direction, this organ had already developed into one of the leading academic numismatic journals, and Silvia Hurter’s exceptional editorship continued this tradition. *SNR*’s review section is arguably one of the most interesting in the field of numismatics. Although she favored the ancient Greek world, other areas, such as the numismatics of Central Europe and Switzerland, were often included.

The ANS had a wonderful friend and ally in Silvia Hurter. Over the last five decades, she had developed close relationships with the distinguished group of female curators of this institution. Margaret Thompson, Nancy Waggoner, Carmen Arnold-Biucchi, and Ute Wartenberg all counted her as a dear friend and colleague. Her unassuming generosity toward the ANS began long before she ever visited Audubon Terrace, and over the years, she became one of the most generous contributors and the biggest foreign donor to the institution, all without her name ever being mentioned. However, her support was not all financial: as important were her contributions to the ANS’s coin-hoard archives, for which she recorded many of the most important hoards of her time. Her academic friends had taught her early on that all hoards were important to record, whether they contained Athenian decadrachms or worn Corinthian staters. There was no snobbery toward junk coins, as they could—and did—so often provide important chronological answers. They were of no interest to her as a coin dealer, but as a scholar she understood the importance of recording everything



L to R: Jean-Paul Divo, Silvia Hurter, Leo Mildenberg, Maria Augusta (Marianne) Pfister, Gertrud Böhrer (1968).

meticulously, often with photographs, weights, and die axes. Her archives about such hoards, left at the ANS and with many other colleagues all over the world, are invaluable for scholarship and provenance research.

Silvia Hurter was an important participant in many of the great academic debates of her time, and she was often in correspondence with many of the great numismatists: Colin Kraay, Kenneth Jenkins, Martin Price, Georges Le Rider, Otto Mørkholm, and Christof Boehringer. Often, new chronologies of a mint found their first appearance in a *Leu* catalogue before later being published elsewhere. While Leo Mildenberg focused on the Near East and on southern Italian and Sicilian numismatics (long a favorite subject of numismatists of his generation), Silvia Hurter began to explore new fields. She found a fertile ground for investigation in the area of archaic and classical coinages of the Aegean islands and the Athenian empire in the fifth century BC, which was also of much interest to ancient historians and economists concerned with the dating of the famous Athenian standards decree. She also tackled some of the least understood areas of numismatics, such as the Lycian dynasts, whose coinages are notoriously difficult. Silvia Hurter's articles about the Tissaphernes hoard in the volume in honor of Margaret Thompson (1979) and

two key articles to the ruler Kuprlli—in the memorial volume for Colin Kraay and Otto Mørkholm (1989) and in an issue of the *Israel Numismatic Journal* (2000–2002)—remain the most important discussions on this subject.

When she noticed several new finds with Carian material, she turned her attention to this neglected region of southern Turkey. In 1986, she published an article in which she began work on what she described as the “chaotic” minting pattern of the Hekatomnids. In the memorial volume for Martin Price, she returned to this subject with an article about one of the most important hoards of the 1990s, the so-called Pixodaros hoard (1998), which was later published in its entirety in *Coin Hoards IX* by other scholars to whom she had, with characteristic generosity, handed over her photographic records. Earlier Carian numismatics were considered in an article for the *Festschrift* volume in honor of Charles Hersh.

Her complete mastery of the interconnections of different numismatic chronologies, casually derived from the daily handling of individual coins or small groups of finds, was evident from much of her published work. First there is her joint publication with Emmerich

Pázthory for the *Festschrift Mildenberg* (1984) of the Anti-Lebanon hoard. This comparatively small hoard, just like the roughly contemporary large find from Asyut, combines archaic and early classical coinages from Macedonia to Cyprus and Cyrene. The evaluation of such assemblages and the arrangement of the individual chronologies is very much in the domain of advanced numismatics, which Silvia Hurter enjoyed. This publication presents today a solid foundation for late archaic numismatic chronology and, by the clear light it brings to bear on the subject, served to settle the heated debate concerning the dating of the Asyut hoard. Second, there is her short article in the *Festschrift* for Ulla Westermark (1992), which proved, on the basis of an overstrike, that the Ionian city of Teos had continued to produce its coinage into the second half of the fifth century BC and that an end date of 449 BC, favored by the proponents of a high date for the Athenian standards decree, could not be maintained. Third and finally is a note (in *NC* 1999) in which Silvia Hurter dealt with a longstanding scholarly nuisance: a coin in the Berry collection appears to link together two series of Chalcidian League coinage, which in fact must have been struck at least ten years apart. Hurter demonstrated that the coin in question was in fact a nineteenth-century forgery that combined obverses and reverses of genuine coins of different periods, a phenomenon often noticeable in clever ancient counterfeit coins. Like every coin dealer, Silvia Hurter had to deal constantly with the question: genuine or false?

As one of the responsible members of the Bureau for the Suppression of Counterfeited Coins, she dedicated herself to this problem systematically. She produced a newsletter dedicated to the subject, which circulated only among dealers, in which she regularly published the more dangerous forgeries. She and Alan Walker exposed the technically sophisticated products of the so-called Galvano Boys, probably a Greek counterfeiting ring. If she was confident that she had discovered a forgery, she did not keep quiet: in the case of a series of electrum staters that were supposedly discovered in controlled excavations at Clazomenae, Silvia Hurter condemned the staters in an outspoken review (*SNR* 1993: 201–207). Less than three years later, open controversy broke out when she condemned as a forgery a typologically and stylistically problematic gold stater of Alexander the Great (*SNR* 2006: 185–195). The debate is not yet over, but in both cases Silvia Hurter may yet be proved correct.

Silvia Hurter did not neglect the Roman world, although here it was opportunity or obligation that drew her, as in the case of an aureus of Caracalla (*SM* 1980) or the hoard from Urfa (*NACQT* 2005). Recently, she also published another private collection of Roman

gold coins (*Kaiser Roms im Münzportrait*, Stuttgart 2003). She relished detail, particularly when it came to a discussion of forgeries; she and Claudio Botré investigated doubtful gold coins of the Roman republic in a number of articles, employing metallurgical arguments.

In 1985, she and Leo Mildenberg had published the enormous Dewing collection, by dividing the material among several notable scholars. Silvia Hurter undertook the southern Greece and Crete portions, along with several series of Asia Minor. After retiring in 1998, this type of editorial work took up her time completely. Her abilities as a scholarly editor were highly regarded. She played a major part as editor and organizer in the memorial volume for Martin Price (1998) and the *Festschriften* for Leo Mildenberg (1984), Georges Le Rider (1999), and Denyse Bérend (2000). She also remained the editor of *SNR*. She helped many authors with their contributions by adding valuable information or independent research of her own, often without being added to the byline. Particularly noteworthy is the series of articles she wrote with Hans-Jörg Liewald on the electrum coinage of Cyzicus, which brought the old corpus of von Fritze fully up to date (*SNR* 2002, 2004, 2006).

Toward the end of her life, she again began to focus on Sicily, which had been the major subject of her early years with Bank Leu, when Leo Mildenberg kept the main authorities in the field—Colin Kraay, Kenneth Jenkins, and Christof Boehringer—up to date with all the important new evidence that was emerging. In 1997, Silvia Hurter had republished in book form Jenkins's four famous papers on the coinage of the Carthaginians, and she later brought this up to date with additional bibliography. She then turned to the coinage of Segesta, and within a few years produced a corpus that is worthy of standing alongside the older corpora of Syracuse, Gela, or Camarina. She made numerous journeys to collect this material. She was able, while writing this book, to make observations on series of neighboring coinages, as two further articles testify. This work brought her great pleasure, not least for the opportunity it afforded for travel in her beloved Italy. These years were overshadowed only by the illness of her husband Heinz, who died a year before her. Her book appeared shortly afterward, and at the same time she rejoined her old firm (now LHS Numismatik) to provide her expertise. When one needed her, Silvia was there. We will miss her terribly.



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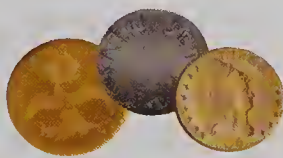
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PUBLICATIONS

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edited by Peter van Alfen, is a special edition in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the American Numismatic Society. This anniversary volume is the largest ever *AJN* with over 30 contributors, including recent Huntington medal recipients Michel Amandry and Andrew Burnett.



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Book Reviews

Eric P. Newman

United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787. Ypsilanti, Mich.: Jon Lusk. 2008. Hb. 176 pp., 125 color pls. \$138. Morocco-bound signed and numbered deluxe ed. of 22 copies, \$550. Distributed by Charles Davis.

United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787, by Eric Newman, is a revisitation of the first copper coinage struck for the young United States. His original presentation of the development of the coinage and catalogue of die varieties was first published in *The Coin Collector's Journal* (1949). For sixty years, this article has remained the standard work on the subject. However, Newman's new book is almost certain to replace it as the standard reference for specialists, thanks to its extended discussion of the circumstances surrounding the production and ultimate failure of the coinage and its lavishly illustrated catalogue of die varieties.

Before launching into the full listing of die varieties, Newman introduces the reader to the well-known saga of the Fugio coppers, which were introduced as an official coinage of the United States in an effort to stem the growing problem of underweight and counterfeit copper coins in circulation. An additional commentary on the so-called restrikes produced by Horatio N. Rust after his discovery of original Fugio dies in New Haven in 1859 is thought provoking. Newman suggests that Rust obtained original dies, which were then used as models for new dies produced for him by the Scoville [*sic*] Manufacturing Company. While it has long been recognized that the "restrikes" are really fantasy coins rather than coins struck in the nineteenth century from original eighteenth-century dies, the author's reconstruction of events makes Rust somewhat less of a schemer than he is normally given credit for. Walter Breen, believing that the surviving "re-strike" dies were identical with those discovered in New Haven, assumed that they were planted in order to create a supporting story for what became a successful business in selling fakes.

The catalogue of die varieties and die combinations of official Fugio coppers struck for circulation is extensive and adds two obverse (23 and 25) and seven reverse dies (HH, JJ, KK, LL, OO, PP, ZZ) to those recognized in Newman's 1949 article. The obverse dies were already identified in Kessler's *The Fugio Coppers* (1976).

These, along with the previously known varieties are fully illustrated as beautiful full-color 3x enlargements. The images, taken from coins belonging to many of the premier American private collections, have been photographed to perfection by Bill Noyes. Especially useful is the clear visual and descriptive identification of the diagnostic characteristics of the dies.

As a supplement, Newman also illustrates fifteen examples of production errors including brockages, clipped edges, flan laminations, and double and off-center strikes. While the images of these error coins are just as excellent as those in the main catalogue, it would have been useful to those new to the series if some commentary on production technique had been included to explain how some of the errors occurred. Especially interesting and crying out for comment is error 72160, which depicts the types of a U.S. large cent struck over a double-struck Fugio copper. For a good survey of common errors of the Confederation period, see P. Mossman, "Error Coins of Pre-Federal America," *CNL* 125 (April 2004): 2601–2637.

In addition to the circulating Fugio coppers, the author also lists and illustrates the known specimens of "restrike" dies and coins to isolate the original "five parts of dies" obtained by Rust in 1859, which Newman takes to have been authentic discarded pattern dies. He suggests that the "restrike" dies were modeled on these eighteenth-century dies, which consisted of obverse die 102 and the reverse dies AA, BB, CC, and GG. While the numismatic evidence may support this view, it is somewhat problematic in light of Rust's claim that he purchased two *sets* of Fugio dies and one additional die in New Haven. If this is correct (and there seems little reason to doubt it, since he remembered selling one set and the extra die to a New York dealer), then Newman's reconstruction has one reverse die too many and one obverse die too few. Clearly, further research will be needed before the many vexing questions surrounding Rust's "restrikes" are fully answered.

For the sake of completeness, Newman's seminal 1949 article on the Fugio coppers is reproduced as an appendix. A quick finder, providing the diagnostic characteristics of each die variety, has also been included at the end of the book as an aid to identification.

Privately produced books have been a longstanding feature of colonial and early American numismatics. By their nature, the quality of such works can vary considerably depending on the skill of their individual authors, printers, and binders, but works such as Robert Vlack's *An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas* (2004) and Sydney Martin's *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood* (2007), both produced by the Colonial Coin Collectors' Club, as well as William Nipper's *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket* (2008) show just how high the bar of quality has been raised for private numismatic publications in recent years. Newman's *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787* can be rightly included among this new generation of high-quality private publications. The binding is good, the text and illustrations are crisply printed on heavy glossy paper, and the images are superlative. However, as a privately produced work, it also suffers from the frequent bane of such books: insufficient editorial review prior to publication. Readers will need to overlook occasional misspellings such as Scoville for Scovill, familiarize themselves with the obscure five-digit numbers assigned to coin images in lieu of provenance information or photo credits, and add their own page numbers.

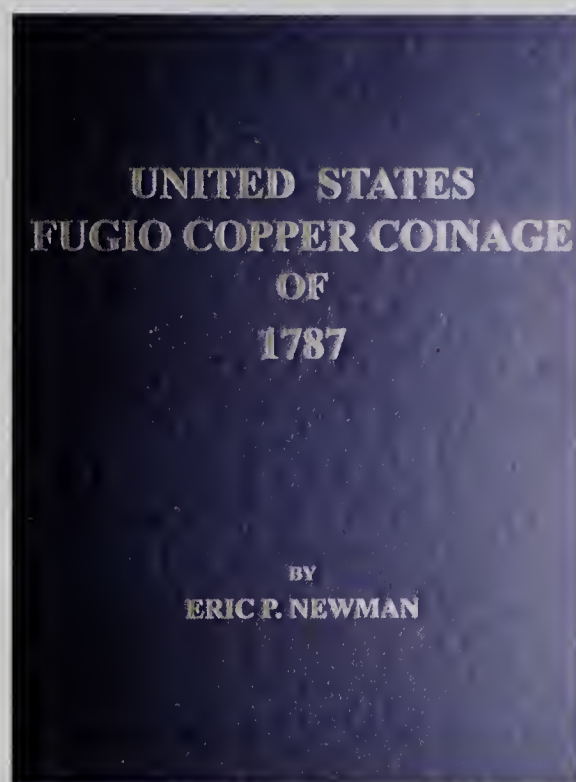
Despite these issues, which amount to minor annoyances rather than serious criticisms, there can be little question that *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787* represents an important step forward in the study of the series. As such, it will almost certainly become the new standard resource for specialists in the first abortive copper coinage officially struck for the young United States.

—*Oliver D. Hoover*

Márton Gyöngyössi und Heinz Winter

Münzen und Medaillen des ungarischen Mittelalters 1000–1526. Herausgegeben von Michael Alram und Heinz Winter. Sammlungskataloge des Kunsthistorischen Museums. Hrsg. Von Wilfried Seipel. Skira editore Milano/Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien. 2007.

This handsome volume presents a catalogue of the holdings of Hungarian coins and medals from 1000 to 1526 in the Kunstmuseum in Vienna. The German text is exceptionally well edited, and the 1,755 coins are





arranged chronologically, with detailed descriptions and excellent photos of every coin. In two introductory essays, the authors give a detailed overview of the coinage of Hungary from its first king, Vajk, the founder of the Hungarian state, to the sixteenth century. For those not too familiar with Hungarian history and economy, this essay serves as a detailed and useful introduction. The essay by Heinz Winter on Hungarian medals of the Renaissance and the early Baroque period is an important contribution to an area that is little understood. The photos of these artistically beautiful pieces illustrate the importance of the collection in Vienna, which was formed in the eighteenth century or earlier. Winter discusses the development of the collection under the direction of Carl Gustav Heareus (1671–1725), who wrote about the collection in his journals. Anyone interested in the history of Renaissance medals and questions of authenticity should read Winter's account; in particular, the section on the destruction of original lead pieces in order to create "unique" pieces for the Imperial collection is fascinating. In general, the collector of Hungarian coins or European medals of the Renaissance will find this book of great interest. This is the very model of a museum catalogue, and we look forward eagerly to more such works from our colleagues in Vienna.

—Ute Wartenberg Kagan

Fabrice Delrieux

Les Monnaies des Cités Grecques de la Basse Vallée de l'Harpasos en Carie (Ile s. a. C. – IIIe s. p.C.). Ausonius Editions. Numismatica Anatolica 3 (Bordeaux, 2008). 311 pp. €30.

The broad, flat valley of the Maeander River runs from the Aegean Sea deep into Asia Minor, forming an easy route along which roads have been driven as long as there have been roads. For the first sixty or seventy miles, the mountainous walls to the south are interrupted in just three places, where tributary rivers have broken through to feed the Maeander. The first of these rivers, the ancient Marsyas, formed a natural boundary between the eastern and western regions of the area known to the Greeks as Caria. It also provided the course of another important ancient road that ran from the Maeander Valley south to the sea at modern Marmaris. The third of the rivers, the ancient Morsynos, led south and east toward the famous ancient city of Aphrodisias and then further still into southern Anatolia. The middle river, the Harpasos, led nowhere except into its own dead-ended valley. Four cities grew up in the cul-de-sac of the Harpasos Valley: Bargasa, Harpasa, Neapolis, and Orthosia. Tucked away in this forgotten corner of Anatolia, they were late developers. We know nothing of their history before

the second century BC and very little more after that. The coinage of these cities constitutes the bulk of the evidence they have left of their existence, and this evidence has now been thoroughly and expertly collected and analyzed by Fabrice Delrieux. Coinage began at all four cities in the second or first centuries BC, at around the time that we first learn of the cities' activities from their inscriptions. Thereafter, they all produced coinage sporadically through the imperial period, yet rarely in concert: only in the reign of Trajan do we find all four mints active at once. But the majority of their coinage was struck in the in the first half of the third century AD. Even then it did not constitute a massive injection of wealth into the local economy. In a sobering analysis of the quantities of dies used and coins produced by the four mints, Delrieux concludes that their combined output over the entire imperial period (close to three hundred years) would have been sufficient to pay about 650 legionaries for one year. Put another way, if the cities had clubbed together, they could have put a two-man army into the field every year.

These were small towns, and home-grown coinage was clearly a tiny part of the local economy. Nevertheless, they are part of the rich history of ancient monetary practice. Often, numismatists studying the ancient world are tempted to look first at the big cities' attractive coinages in silver. Delrieux has performed an immense service in eschewing the flashy in favor of the down-to-earth. The picture he produces from his close study of the dies, metrology, iconography, and epigraphy of these coinages exploits the full range of the possibilities offered by the evidence of coins. We would all do well to spend more time with the base metal and less with the precious.

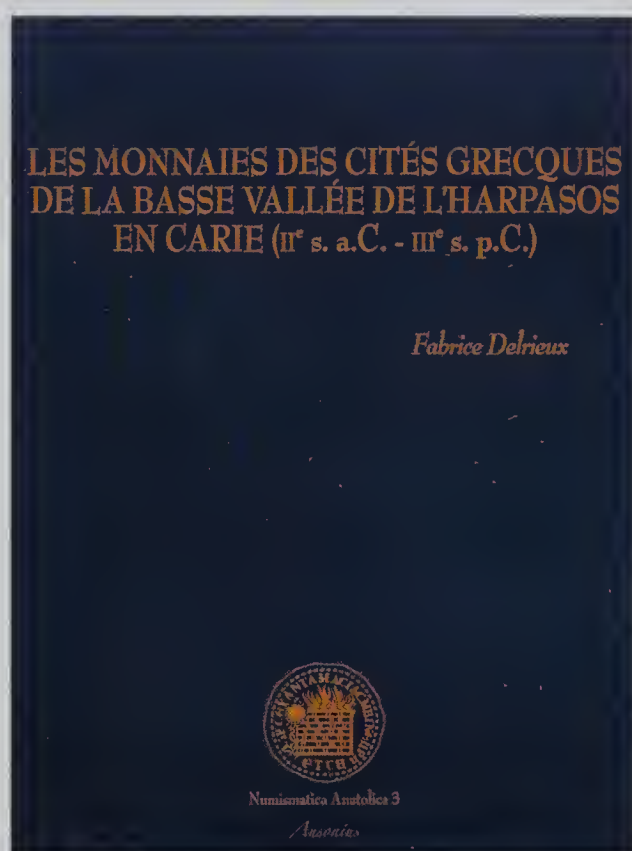
—Andrew Meadows

Kevin Clancy, ed.

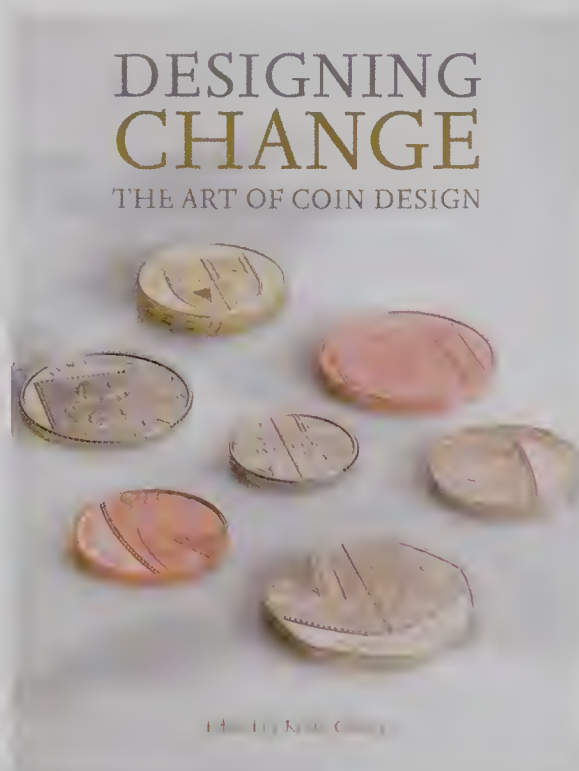
Designing Change: The Art of Coin Design. The Royal Mint, Llantrisant, 2008. 112 pp. ISBN 978-1-869917067, £19.99.

Few people invent tradition so regularly as the British. With their latest coinage, which was revealed to national consternation in 2008, the British have done it again. The story began with a redesign announcement in 2005 and the launch of an open competition that solicited four thousand entries. The competition was won by twenty-six-year-old graphic designer Matt Dent, who soared from obscurity to notoriety as the man who removed "Britannia" from Britain's coinage.

This fascinating book, which is exquisitely illustrated and thoroughly readable, examines the design of British coinage from historical, administrative, artistic, and



Bronze coin of Orthosia, 2nd–1st c. BC. Delrieux OH/9d. (ANS 2007.15.24)



manufacturing perspectives. There are essays on the heraldic nature of coin design; the last—and comparatively recent—redesign of the coinage, with the advent of decimalization; and the workings of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee (on which HRH, the Duke of Edinburgh, who contributes the foreword to volume, served for almost fifty years). At the book's heart is the account by Dent himself, and by Stephen Raw, the mint's advisor on lettering, of the genesis of the newest designs. The composite image, spread over six separate denominations, appealed "equally as a powerful message and as something I myself would want to play with."

—Andrew Meadows

Q. David Bowers, ed.

United States Pattern Coins: Experimental and Trial Pieces (The Official Red Book). 10th ed. Atlanta, Ga.: Whitman Publishing, LLC. 2009.

This tenth edition of the classic *United States Pattern Coins* is illustrated in full color for the first time. This hardcover book is a standard reference on the history, rarity, and values of these experimental and trial pieces, from 1792 to 2000. Q. David Bowers and preeminent experts in the field build upon the strong foundation originally laid by Dr. Judd in 1959. Saul Teichman, John Gervasoni, Julian Leidman, Andy Lustig, and Laura Sperber are among the researchers and coin dealers who have contributed to the new edition. The book includes appendices, endnotes, a bibliography, suggestions for further reading, and new research on authenticity, provenance, populations, rarity levels, recent auctions, and retail values.

Roger W. Burdette with Barry Lovvorn

A Guide Book of Peace Dollars. Atlanta, Ga.: Whitman Publishing, LLC. 2008.

The silver Peace dollar, issued from 1921 through 1935, was a coin that commemorated the end of World War I. The award-winning researcher and writer Roger W. Burdette authors this thirteenth entry in Whitman's Bowers Series of numismatic references. The book covers every date and mintmark of America's last 90% silver dollar and also studies the mysterious 1964-D Peace dollar, as well as proofs, patterns, trial pieces, errors and misstrikes, countermarks, die varieties, and famous collections. Burdette also examines the origins and history of the Peace dollar, early designs and casts, the coin's production process, ways to collect, preservation, the market effect of hoards and meltings, and unusual examples. An appendix with biographies of key participants, such as Anthony de Francisci and Charles Moore, completes the work, along with a bibliography.

Clifford Mishler

Coinus: Questions & Answers. 5th ed. Atlanta, Ga.: Whitman Publishing, LLC. 2008.

This handy reference book offers a detailed wealth of information in the form of questions and answers covering a variety of numismatic topics. Questions address the general world of numismatics, U.S. coinage, U.S. paper money, money of the war between the states (Civil War), exnumia, and money from other countries. Appendices provide information on the dimensions of U.S. coins and paper money and questions pertaining to numismatic investments. A detailed index facilitates quick reference, and more than four hundred photographs visually complement the text.

Bill Fivaz and J. T. Stanton

Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties of United States Coins. Fifth Edition. Volume I: Half Cents Through Nickel Five-Cent Pieces. Atlanta, Ga.: Whitman Publishing, LLC. 2009.

As the title suggests, this guide book recommends ways to pick through a collection of otherwise normal coins and identify those with unusual characteristics such as doubled and tripled dies, overdates, repunched mintmarks, and other features that can reveal a common coin to be a rare and valuable variety. Detailed photographs and descriptions guide the reader in examining half cents, large cents, Flying Eagle and Indian Head cents, Lincoln cents, two- and three-cent pieces, Shield nickels, Liberty Head nickels, Buffalo nickels, and Jefferson nickels. Appendices offer a Fivaz-Stanton numbers cross-reference chart and information on doubling, the minting process, additional reading lists, coin clubs, and more.

Q. David Bowers

Grading Coins by Photographs: An Action Guide for the Collector and Investor. Atlanta, Ga.: Whitman Publishing, LLC. 2008.

This heavily color-illustrated book guides readers in grading through step-by-step instructions. Bowers explains the evolution of grading standards, how to "read" a coin's surfaces, special characteristics of each series, smart buying tips, and aspects of today's marketplace. The book includes photographs of every U.S. coin series, from half cents to double eagles, in circulated and mint-state grades, as well as proofs.

News

J. Sanford Saltus Award

On February 12, 2009, the J. Sanford Saltus Award for outstanding achievement in the art of the medal was presented to British medalist Ron Dutton.

The Stephen K. Scher Guest Lecturer for the evening was Denise Allen, curator of the Frick Collection. Ms. Allen presented a lecture entitled "Ancient Coins and the Sculpture of Andrea Riccio."

An exhibition of Ron Dutton's medallic work and medals from the British Art Medal Society will remain on view in the ANS gallery through late Summer 2009.



Ron Dutton (on left) receives the Saltus Award from Dr. Stephen Scher, chairman of the Saltus Award Committee.

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ANS Hosts Lecture

On February 25, 2009, Dr. Fernando López Sánchez presented a lecture entitled "The Mamertines and the Punic War" at ANS headquarters. Dr. Sánchez is a full-time researcher at the Universidad Jaume I in Castellon, Spain, and a fellow of Wolfson College in Oxford.

Library Hires New Cataloger

The ANS is pleased to announce the appointment of Jared Camins-Esakov to the position of Cataloger of the ANS Library collections. Jared comes to the ANS highly qualified, with several years of work experience in libraries and impressive language skills, including experience with Arabic, French, Hebrew, Latin, Persian, and Russian. Prior to his appointment at the ANS, Jared worked as a cataloger for several private book collectors, held a fellowship at the Bodleian Library of Oxford University, and, in 2007, spent three months working as a librarian in Afghanistan. He is currently working toward masters degrees in both library science and Slavic studies.



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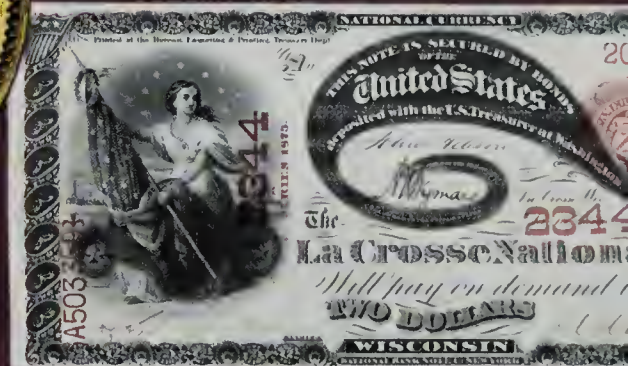
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